P & O
WHISKY Is
10 YEARS OLD.
Drink no Inferior BLEND.
OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,162—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1901.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd "
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
PARSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7911	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are dispatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at [illegible] en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 4th January 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID,

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Feliner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,706	15th Mar., 1901.

* Second class fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412 8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 6.0.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE		4,235	in Feb., 1901.
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,081	in March 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and 18th and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

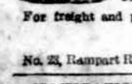
STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Matcovich	2,968	23rd Feb., 1901.

For farther particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 24th Jan., 1901.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S.S. "MUKE MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 3,323 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 5th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager

No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 28th January, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1901
" DON. BALDUINO	4,580	C. Canepa	15th Mar. 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT,
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.	Captains
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	28th February, 1901. S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	2871	27th March, 1901. A. Cosentsari
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901. S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th February, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIAL AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Route.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 1st February, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 5th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbandar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th February.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 15th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 6th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st January, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

"A STEAMER," ..... Sailing about 28th Feb.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 28th Jan., 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,203	Seiller	11th Apr., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,208 tons, Captain Seiller, to sail on or about the 6th Feb., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

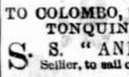
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
S.S. SAFARI	1431	Ahrens	4th Feb.
S.S. SATOS	1746	Koppelstather	18th Feb.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, LAMOO, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. SAFARI also takes Cargo and Passengers for HANADIR COAST, viz., MOGDISCHU, MERKA, BRAWA and KISMAYU.

S.S. SAFARI will take Cargo and Passengers up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 29th Jan., 1901.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SHOT CARTRIDGES

LOADED IN ELEY'S OR KYNOCK'S CASES.

BLACK OR NITRO POWDERS

"FIELD" LOADING.

TREACHER & Co. employ only the very best materials; all loading is done under European supervision, and every Cartridge sent out may be relied on.

KYNOCK'S PHŒNIX CASES.
ELEY'S CRIMSON CASES.

For Loading White Schultze s.s. Amberite and other Nitro Powders Black Powder only will be employed in Eley's Ordinary Cases, unless under special instructions.

No. 12 BORE IN ELEY'S ORDINARY CASES,
Rs. 9-8 per 1,000, Cash.

THE PEGAMOID PATENT WATERPROOF CASE,
Unaffected by Wet or Damp.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES

OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:

TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.

A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE PRECAUTION AGAINST ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND ALL DISEASES COMMUNICATED THROUGH WATER.

INVESTIGATIONS have recently been made in the Research Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians (Lond.) and Surgeons (Eng.), and in the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Edinburgh, into the action of every known class of filter on the British market and their joint results, confirming previous other investigations by the highest continental authorities, are that:—

(*a*) The PASTEUR FILTER is the only filter proved to prevent the communication of water-borne disease;

(*b*) The large majority of filters, including every one hitherto made in England, are absolutely useless for the purpose; and

(*c*) Wherever they were examined on this point, they proved to be liable to increase the danger, making good water bad, and bad water worse.

THE PASTEUR FILTER.

M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—HEATLY GRESHAM, LIMITED, Engineers, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—H. S. SMITH & Co.,
BAKEHOUSE LANE.

SIMLA JAMS—

GREENGAGE,
STRAWBERRY,
CAPE GOOSEBERRY,
APRICOT,
PEAR,
BLACKBERRY,
ORANGE MARMALADE.

RUPEES TWO PER TIN.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
ESPLANADE BRANCH,
BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—*A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.*

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	38	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer.	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Racers	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
2	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS'

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-7.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25 at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT

BUY A BOTTLE OF

DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY

AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A

SILVERY SALVER,

Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5th and THURSDAY, FEB. 7th.

MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR'S COMEDY OPERA COMPANY.

Kindly Assisted by Lady and Gentleman Amateurs.

WILL PRODUCE THE SPARKLING MUSICAL COMEDY BY IVAN CARYLL,

THE GAY PARISIENNE.

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE CELEBRATED SERPENTINE DANCE,

BY

MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR,

WITH LIMELIGHT EFFECTS.

PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.'s

(Where seats may be Reserved).

Orchestra Stalls..... Rs. 3
Dress Circle..... ,, 2
Pit & Gallery..... ,, 1 and Ans. 8

Military in Uniform Half-price to Second and Third Seats.

S. S. "DAGLUSTAN,"

ARRIVED 31st JANUARY, 1901.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Dock. Chafed or broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse.

Capt. MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival or they will not be paid.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st January, 1901.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

As the COMMITTEE of the GYMKHANA feel sure that they will be supported by the general opinion of Members of the Gymkhana in so doing, the club premises, etc., will be ENTIRELY CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, the date of the FUNERAL of HER late MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS.

J. SHEEPSHANKS,
MARSHALL F. REID,
Joint Honorary secretaries.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 2nd February, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 31st January, 1901.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE COMMITTEE of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE have decided that SATURDAY, the 2nd FEBRUARY, should be regarded as a HOLIDAY UNDER CHARTER PARTIES.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

Bombay, 31st January, 1901.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

THE Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association recommend that all the MILLS in Bombay be stopped on SATURDAY, the 2nd February, as a mark of PUBLIC MOURNING.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Annexe Watson's Hotel, at 6 P.M., on THURSDAY, 14th February, 1901.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 31st January, 1901.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR THE RIGHT TO SELL ICE AND ÆRATED WATERS IN MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS.

THE GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER is prepared to receive Tenders in his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (gun-fire) on the 15th February, 1901, for the CONTRACT TO SELL ICE and ÆRATED WATERS on Mail and Passenger Trains, between Bombay and Raichur, Dhond and Manmar, Bhusawal and Nagpur and between Itarsi and Jubbulpore, from the 15th March to 31st October 1901.

Conditions of the contract can be obtained on application to the General Traffic Manager, Victoria Terminus.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Fifty Rupees as a guarantee of good faith.

The General Traffic Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Bombay, the 1st February 1901.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund..... ,, 10,00,000
Uncalled Capital..... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
EAST WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

PIANO AND VIOLIN LESSONS.

Miss SCHMUCK (Piano) holding Certificates from the following Academicians :—

Madlle JANOTHA (Court-pianiste to the Emperor of Prussia and Germany ; Diplomee S. Cecilia, Rome).

SENOR CARLO ALBANESI } Professors of the
OSCAR BERINGER, Esq. } Pianoforte Royal Academy of Music, London.

Miss MATHILDE VERNE (Pupil of Frau Schumann,

Miss E. SCHMUCK, (Violin) Certificated Assoc. Board of the R. A. M. and R. C. M., Pupil of A. C. BENT, Esq., Professor of Violin, Royal College of Music, London.

ARE OPEN to RECEIVE PUPILS for Lessons in PIANO, VIOLIN, THEORY and HARMONY in the Fort, also at Pupils' Residence.

Candidates prepared for PRACTICAL and THEORETICAL EXAMINATIONS of T. C. L. C.

Four Candidates prepared for Practical Examination C. L., 1900 ; of these THREE PASSED, one Gaining Honours.

MORNING and EVENING HOURS Reserved for School Children.

For further particulars apply to

MISS SCHMUCK,
Care of Messrs. ROSE & Co.,
Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SATURDAY, THE 2ND FEBRUARY, 1901, TO BE OBSERVED AS A CLOSE DAY ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 2nd of FEBRUARY, 1901, the day fixed for the FUNERAL of HER MAJESTY the late QUEEN-EMPRESS, all G. I. P. Railway GOODS DEPOTS in BOMBAY will treat that day as a SUNDAY.

The LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS SERVICE will also be that in force on SUNDAYS.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 31st January, 1901.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SATURDAY next, the 2nd FEBRUARY, 1901, having been APPOINTED to be observed as a day of GENERAL MOURNING, in consequence of the FUNERAL of HER MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS of INDIA, the LOCAL and SUBURBAN TRAINS between COLABA and VIRAR will RUN on that day to the timings advertised for SUNDAYS.

D. ff. POWELL,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th January, 1901.

NOTICE.

IN terms of Government of India Notification dated 31st January, 1901, and under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881, The COMMERCIAL BANK of INDIA, Ltd., will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 2nd FEBRUARY, 1901.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

OWING to the announcement that DEEP MOURNING is to be observed until the 6th March, the holding of the SHOW is POSTPONED until a later date in March, of which due intimation will be given, as also the CLOSING DATE for ENTRIES.

Entries already received will be held over.

D. LINDSAY,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER will continue the hearing of cases of CHALLENGED and OBJECTED VOTES of B. Mandvi Ward at 10 o'clock FRIDAY MORNING, the 1st proximo, when the parties whose Votes have been challenged and the parties who have challenged the votes as also the parties who have made applications to the Commissioner are requested to ATTEND at the Municipal Office Council Hall, at the time specified above.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 31st January, 1901.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 1st FEBRUARY, to 16th FEBRUARY, 1901, both days inclusive, and the DIVIDEND will be payable on and after the 4th FEBRUARY, 1901.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 31st January, 1901.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

As TO-MORROW is to be observed as a day of general mourning, our Weekly Sale of horses and carriages will be held TO-DAY, FRIDAY, instead of Saturday.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

1 D. B fowling piece by Wesli Richard.
1 single B. fowling piece by Alexandre Henry.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in good order.
1 second-hand strong dog-cart.
1 strong built office shigram in very good order.
1 Chestnut Arab, quiet in harness.
1 Grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 second-hand victoria with horse and harness complete.
1 handsome strong bay pony, goes well in harness.
1 handsome strong English-built victoria by Windover.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany sweet-toned piano by Rose and Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, etc., etc., the property of H. C. CAMPBELL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mrs. Annie Bapty Messrs BENNETT & Co. will on MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at her Mansions, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teak wood plain and carved French polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware a handsome Monogram semi grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., first-rate pictures and oleograph, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one American church organ in 13 stops, one very handsome large English marble clock (regulator going on year) strikes quarter and half hours, by Pearson ; one large English clock strikes quarter and half hours, by French, one chronometer by Thomas Russell and Son, Liverpool, one large size museui box, two large Milliner's safes on stands with Keys, one large English drawing room Brussels carpet with border, a hand done strong English-built barouche, a pair of handsome fast trotting Bay walers, set of plated mounted of double harness, a collection of books and novels, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c.,

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st February, 1901.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF CARPETS, MAGOLICA AND TERRACOTTA-WARE, AMERICAN PLATED-WARE, JAPANESE CURIOSITIES, &C.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods consisting of carpets of various patterns, glass toilet table, teapoys, cabinets and wall brackets, perambulators, time-pieces and clocks, carriage time-pieces, watches, American best plated-ware consisting of ice pitchers, wine coolers, crests, pickle and cigar frames, vegetable dishes, majolica and terra-cotta jardiniers, garden stands, flower pots and vases, centre pieces, figures, busts, leather dressing bags and cases, Japanese folding screens, table and bed covers, tea and coffee sets, table ornaments, toilet boxes, new bicycles, etc.

The above is now on view.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill Road, Bandora, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, handsome mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, wind-proof lamps, table ornaments, Brussels carpets, large size Austrian safe with Chubb's locks, Rothwell Gear's bicycle, etc., the property of Messrs. A. ARMSTRONG and T. W. COOPER.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sale by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece goods, and the following :—

1 harmonium with horizontal and vertical reeds, nearly new.
1 bronzed cottage piano.
1 chubb's ironsafe on stand 20 by 20 by 20 inches,
Household furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, bedstead, cupboards, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, shelves, hat and bookstands, aviary with birds aegard lamps, D B fowling piece, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

3 Beeston Globe new bicycles,
1 handsome ribbed dog-cart with lamps by Stephens, the property of an English gentleman having no further use.
1 light victoria in good order,
1 second hand office-shigram,
1 double-seated glass-fronted brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT FALKLAND ROAD CROSS LANE.

On TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Lalubhai Kudwa, the administrator of the estate of the late Kunlwa Hurrukchand, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Currimbux Alli, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 4th day of September, 1896, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece of government freas freehold ground, together with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing there on, situate on the western side of Falkland Road Cross Lane, in the island of Bombay, in the Sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay and containing by a imeasurement 268 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north and west by the property of Meeya Ahmed, on the east by the said Falkland Road Cross Lane, and on the south by the property of Chandbai, widow of Cassum Nanu, and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 545-546, new No. 14066, old Survey No. 5 and new Survey Nos. 5551/1370 and the said message, tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 23 and Ward D No. 2249.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m.

The effects of the late Mr. R. H. SAIL consisting of a sweet-toned square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Autoharp, organ, marble top table, chest of drawers, teapoy, clock, table ornaments, chairs, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. Francis Butler consisting of Binoculars pocket pistol, carpets, wearing apparel and sundries,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st February, 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES, Snuff-Boxes, and Tobacco Boxes. New goods in Gun Metal at MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE of CHIRETTA is a purely vegetable Tonic, and peculiarly adapted in diseases of the Liver and Debility attendant on Fever, etc., Re. 1 Per bottle. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALL CYCLE WORKS and Depots of VATCHA BROS. will be CLOSED TO-MORROW, being general MOURNING day.

"THE ENGLISH MAIL," published on arrival of the P. and O. Steamer from Europe, will this week be ISSUED on FEB. 3, instead of Feb. 2. Subscribers can have Copies on Saturday Morning, between 7 and 9, on application.

GENT'S EVENING DRESS.—Dress Jackets Silk Collar and Facings, Rs. 40. Evening Dress Suits, Rs. 85. White Dress Vests, Rs. 9-8. Dress Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8. Dress Pumps, Rs. 9-8.—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

MEMORIAL PORTRAITS OF HER MAJESTY the late QUEEN VICTORIA, Empress of India, on cards 12 by 10, ready for framing, Re. 1 each. CLIFTON and Co., Medows Street.

PROCLAMATION of King EDWARD VII., by the Sheriff of Bombay, 12 by 10, Photographs Rs. 2 each. CLIFTON and Co., Photographers, Medows Street.

FOR SALE.—Small ENGINEERING BUSINESS, would suit two Parsee Engineers with Small Capital. Apply "X," care of this paper.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Rusty and Retuse, have them repaired and nickelplated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Remn and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Shut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers—In India and the east; contains the special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers, and Railway Terminus.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

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TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Tuesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

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100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per years, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

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SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with : removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

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This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

21 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

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Manager,
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newara Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Gwanpore and Mombassa.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
G. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEKLAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 150,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing on 14th March 1901. 41 prizes offered. The last day for receiving works will be March 5th. For prospectus, &c., apply to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bombay Art Society, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

MESMERISM, HYPNOTISM-SPIRITUALISM

I GUARANTEE to CURE CONSUMPTION, Cancer, Plague and all diseases hitherto incurable in a miraculous manner.

Apply by letter to PROFESSOR
F. A. RENAUD,
Poste-restante, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE WORKING of the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY having been HANDED over to the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY, the undersigned has, under due authority, taken charge of the amalgamated systems.

H. WENDEN,
Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1901.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

RAPE OIL.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to noon of the 7th February, 1901, for the SUPPLY of 240 tons of RAPE OIL.

The tender, which must be on Company's form, and for which a charge of 8 annas will be made, should be superscribed "Tender for supply of rape oil."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. S. LUARD,
Loco. & Carr. Suptt.
Parel Works, 23th January, 1901.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1901 at OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 4th day of February, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of Her Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their office in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 11th day of January, 1901.

JAMES MACDONALD,
Sheriff of Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. P. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen.....Qts. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen.....Pts. Rs. 19

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

The extreme softness, mellowness and fine character, for which this whisky is so justly noted, are produced by age, high quality and judicious blending.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

BOUZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.

Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe in leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"

The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 31.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£90 5-8 unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes.....£102 do
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£103 do
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities.....£93 3-4 do
Bar Silver in London.....27 3-4—1-2 (American forced Sales)
Do in New York.....60 1-8—1 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris.....25·15 plus 1
Do at New York.....487 3-4 plus 1-8
Discount Bank of England 5 per cent. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills 4 1-8 per cent. do
Do Indian Bank Bills 4 1-8 per cent. do

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the weekly sale for Secretary of State's Bills on India for Rs. 70,00,000, the following allotments were made :—

Calcutta	Rs. 45,50,000
Bombay	,, 10,70,000
Madras	,, 5,30,000
Total...	Rs. 61,50,000

Tenders at the above rate received in full.
Average rate of allotment 15·97.
Telegraphic Transfers for Rs. 1,50,000 were allotted to Bombay and for Rs. 8,00,000 to Madras at 1s. 4 1-32d.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday last was 66,90,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 70,00,000.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shews the imports into and exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign countries since the departure of last mail :—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
Gold Coins	28,06,834	4,087
Gold Bullion	5,42,600	8,01,948
Silver Coins	60,670	28,700
Silver Bullion	3,73,305 (a)	.....

(a). This does not include silver valued at Rs. 29,70,000 imported on Government account.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been rather weaker to-day owing to Council Drafts having gone at 1s. 3 31-32d. The limited quantity of 3 months' sight Paper offering was negotiable at 1s. 4 1-4d. The following are the closing rates :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4d.
,, Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 1-4d.
,, ,, Francs	170 1-2
30 Days' sight, Japan	148
,, ,, Shanghai	202
Silver, London	27 3-4
,, New York	60 1-8

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 95-3 for to-morrow's Settlement and Rs. 95-7 for 1st March. Later in the day the market declined to Rs. 95-1 and Rs. 95-6, at which rates a fair amount of business was put through.

SHARES.

The market is quiet but steady. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,215 xd., Maneckji Petit's stand at Rs. 1,735.

COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Owing to continued weaker advices from Home, business in our market is getting extremely dull day by day. The only enquiry we hear is for Japan Shipment; from continent there is no demand at all, Mills are also practically out of the market. The sales at Colaba are reported to have reached 1,000 bales, divided between exporters and Mills. The following are the official quotations :—

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery.
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms	186	174	165	Jan-Feb
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	191	180	...	Do.
Do do	194	185	...	Jan. 31
Scinde Punjab, Machine Ginned	191	181	...	Jan-Feb
Bilattee, Machine-ginned	199	195	...	Do.
Do Hand-ginned	199	195	...	Do.
Khandeish, Machine-ginned	...	194	...	Do.
Julgaum, Machine-ginned	..	195	...	Do.
Akola, Machine-ginned				
Khamgaum, Machine ginned	207	203	..	Do.
Karanja, Machine-ginned				
Oomra, Good Staple	215	209	...	Do.
Broach, Machine-ginned	232	...	226	Mar.
Do do		224	...	15-25 Mar.
Bhownuggur Hand-ginned	220-19	216-9	...	April-May.
Dholleras, Machine-ginned	...	...	196	15-25 May
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	224	May 25
Western	...	...	213	Do.

The following are the receipts of the various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season :—

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	1,388	153,699	68,017
Barsee and Nugur	1,101	51,646	20,351
Berar	5,683	271,477	84,357
Hingughat	52	6,573	4,349
Dholleras	33	2,975	36,619
Broach	...	1,274	30,243
Compta and Dharwar	165	10,358	17,340
Westerns	...	2,101	801
Bengals	1,650	118,506	210,199
Sind	87	1,193	15,485
Persian	30	3,239	3,181
American	...	6,635	5,343
Egyptian	...	15,031	4,565
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,275
Total	10,617	635,248	502,625

COTTON IN THE HOME MARKETS.

Reuter wires that the Liverpool Cotton market closed dull, Surats were quiet, Manchester was quiet. The total sales amounted to 7,000 bales. The quantity sold on speculation and for Export was 500 bales. Total day's imports were 22,000 bales. Spot. 5 14-32 unchanged, arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool Futures :—

Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	April-May.	July-Aug.	Oct-Nov.
5·20	5·19	5·11	5·4	4·23
—2·64	—2·64	—3·64	—3·64	—2·64

In New York receipts at the ports were 28,000 bales. Exports to Great Britain total 9,000 bales and to France and Continent 3,000 bales.

Mid-Uplands.....12 unchanged.
Future, month of April.....9·10—17
,, ,, of July.....9·04—14

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The WHEAT market is steady, and the rate to-day for White Delhi, April-May, is Rs. 4-5-9.

There is a moderate demand for LINSEED at the following rates :—

Linseed, bold, ready, Rs. 9-4; April-May Rs. 8-7-6.

RAPESEED is steady, but there is no business passing.

Brown Delhi stands at Rs. 6-4-9, April-May delivery.

The POPPYSEED market is quiet and rates are nominal. We quote :—

Poppyseed, ready, Rs. 8-13; April-May Rs. 7-12.

CASTORSEED is quiet, and our quotations to-day are :—

Casterseed, ready Rs. 37-4; April-May Rs. 34-8.

GINGELLYSEED is also quiet. The ruling market rates are :—

Gingellyseed, new 85 per cent. Rs. 44-8
,, ,, 75 ,, ,, 43-12
,, ,, 15 ,, ,, 48-8
,, ,, Red ,, ,, 41

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Yesterday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1901. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1900. cwts.
Wheat	12,914	181,142	77,832
Linseed	580	12,254	11,361
Rapeseed	10,036	13,859	9,950
Gingellyseed	6,858	414,311	504,298
Poppyseed	...	2,871	3,349
Groundnuts	762	18,611	5,783
Castorseed	5,054	120,171	19,791
Rice	39,779	447,130	553,824
Myrabollams	2,567	90,667	not recorded.

BOMBAY TRADE.

The quarterly returns of rail and road-borne trade of the Bombay Presidency have had special interest during the last year as showing, amongst other things, how large a part the Port of Bombay plays in the trade of the Presidency. This is shown in the fact that Bombay port was the centre of distribution in all directions for food grains,—for the most part rice,—and the exports were nearly divided between Bombay and the rest of the Presidency. The above returns also show, that whereas in 1898-99 there was a sudden rise in the Presidency wheat imports due to speculative high prices in London, during the official year ended April last there was a contraction of 41·5 lakhs of maunds. Oil-seeds, the imports of which had previously risen 60 per cent. figure, declined by 13 per cent. The increase in the quantity of hides and skins received was 61·4 per cent. and the same cause which brought about that result, to wit, huge cattle mortality, led to a great increase in the trade in horns.

BOMBAY COTTON-MILLS.

We are pleased to hear that a change for the better has set in in regard to the cotton industry in Bombay. A good enquiry has sprung up for yarn from the Eastern market and the Bombay mill owners have commenced working to meet the demand. With the exception of a few, the mills are now, we understand, working full time and many are even working overtime by the aid of the electric light. Several weaving concerns contemplate extending their loom sheds, while some of the spinners propose going in for weaving. On the whole prospects for the current year look cheery. Some expect that cotton prices will fall and the demand for yarn from China will continue so as to balance production.

With the introduction of spinning 30's and 40's and even up to 60's in some of our mills, it would not be wrong to suggest an addition of one more process—that of doubling for these counts. The difference in the rates between single and double yarns as greatly in favour of the latter, even after counting the extra cost entailed in doubling. We have heard of good sales of 2 20, and lower. The cost of a winding frame with two or three doubling frames, whether water dry, would be quite out of proportion to the advantage to be gained thereby. These doubles 30's and 40's have a fair demand for fine hand and power loom weaving. It is satisfactory to note that a couple of our spinning mills are offering dyed yarns for sale in place of the usual grey. This is a welcome departure and is capable of development if carried on. The machinery and process required for dyeing are now matters better understood by our spinners than they were ten years ago. Here again as in 2-30's and 2-40's the rates are far in advance of the actual cost of dyeing certain shades and colours. But it is a question yet whether our mill agents will go in for varieties under the present reviving condition of the old established 20's for the China market. It is also to be seen whether the various new departures introduced under the stress of hard circumstances of the last two years will be kept on or abandoned with the improving China market.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived this evening.

MARSEILLES, JAN. 29.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Massila, which left Bombay on the 12th instant, arrived here yesterday.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's s.s. R. Rubattino" Captain M. Sapouri left Aden for Bombay on the 30 instant, at 6 a.m., and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 4th February evening.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's., s.s. Annam left Aden for Bombay on Thursday, the 31st instant at 6 a.m. and she is expected here on Tuesday, the 5th proximo, at 10 a. m.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,230xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	60	all	12 pr. ct.	1,230xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,061
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 / 15,000	100 / 75	all	nil	62
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£231
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half Yearly.	
Prime Mahad. dvantage	70			000	Nil
Alliance	1,200	1,100	all	0	
Anglo-Indian	1,215				Nil
Assur Foorjee Mill, Ltd.	In all 1000 Shares of which 602 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25	nom
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ltd.		1,000	1,000	60	
Auxiliary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bombay)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,030
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 30	480
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000		2
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	1 dRs.5.	0
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,001
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.50	1,915
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3.	430
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	650
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	90	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4,500	700	...	nil	
Coorla Mills	...	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	335
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	550
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	590
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	265
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	230
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	100
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Hindustan	675	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	367
Howard and Bullougha	1,500	500	500	25	670
Hope Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	500
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	30	350
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	1,300
Indian Manufacturing Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	600
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	400
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	25	250	dvd 5	130
Jowraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	125
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	4,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs50	700
Khamgaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	60	600xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvdRs.82	570
Leopold	3,500	100	105	dvdRs10	170
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	110
Lakmidas Spinning Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	450
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	2,275
Mahboob shah Mills (Gulburga)	5,400	500	500	5 per ct.	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1,727 1-2
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld.					
Amarsi	300	100	115	dvdRs15	
Managon	5,000	250	—	Nil	60
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,480
Mysore S & M Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
Nadura Mills	7,778	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Prabhat Mills Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	525
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	440
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5.	500
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1216
Soondercon	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	3.8
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Maharatta	1,219	250	250	Nil	220
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	160
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	250
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs25	575
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	335
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Venishanker Lukhmidas Spinning Mill Co. Ld.	90	500	500	Nil	510xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,500	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Wadhwan City					
Ginning Pressing and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	50	all	dvdRs	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 53m. High water, 9·40m., 10·43s. Low water, 4·10m., 3·35s.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury who have been summoned to attend at the ensuing Criminal Sessions, are required to attend on Monday, the 4th February 1901, at 10½ m. instead of to-morrow the 2nd instant.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE RANADE.—The members of the managing committee of "The Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj" sent a letter of condolence to the bereaved family of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, under the signature of their chairman, Mr. Narayan Gajanan Jaykar, B. A.

GRANT ROAD CHURCH.—Special evangelistic services are being held at this Church. Every morning there is a service for united prayer at 7 o'clock, Bible readings are held in the afternoons at three o'clock, except on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays, and every evening, excepting Sunday there is a service of prayer, song and testimony followed by an evangelistic Bible reading. The Sunday services are :— United prayer, 7 a.m.; Bible reading 9 a.m.; evangelistic service, 6 p.m. Mrs. Ida von Holz Calkins, evangelistic Bible reader, addresses the meetings.

ATTACK ON A WIFE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Kondaji Yemnaji, a Hindu cart driver was charged before Mr. W. Webb, second Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to his wife Bhagi by means of a table knife. The accused resided with his wife and her mother-in-law in a house at Dongree. He suspected his wife was misbehaving herself and seeing her with a stranger on Wednesday night, attacked her with a table knife, inflicting six incised wounds on her person. He then attempted to escape, but was persued by a servant belonging to his mother-in-law and captured. The woman was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she was detained. The case was remanded.

DEATH OF AN OPIUM EATER.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Gaina Gunoo, a Hindu labourer, aged thirty years. The evidence showed that deceased was addicted to opium-eating, ganja smoking and liquor drinking and spent all his earnings in these intoxicants. On one occasion, when hard up for money, he stole Rs. 15 from his brother's box and squandered them in drink. When the theft was discovered, the brother became angry and severely reprimanded him for his bad conduct. Deceased became sulky and left home. He was subsequently found in an unconscious state in the passage of the house and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died. The house surgeon was of opinion that death was due to opium poisoning. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from opium poisoning, the opium which he had voluntary administered to himself.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A BARBER.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry yesterday, at the J.J. Hospital, regarding the death of Abdul Rahiman Mowla Bux, aged about 25 years, a Mahomedan barber, who was found lying ill near the Northbrook Gardens in the middle of Jan. and died subsequently at the J. J. Hospital, where he had been removed by the Police. The house-surgeon, Dr. Gellespie, was of opinion that death was due to arsenic poisoning. Dr. Gillespie produced the report sent in by the Chemical Analyser, to whom certain parts of the deceased's organs had been submitted by him for analysis. The witness further stated that arsenic was sometimes found in considerable quantity in sugar and in sweets. In the dying declaration recorded by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the deceased stated that he became very ill after taking a cup of tea which had been offered to him by a Mahomedan in his shop near a theatre at Grant Road. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from arsenic poisoning, but under what circumstances or by whom the arsenic was administered there was no evidence to show.

A FALSE CHARGE.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Kurwa, a Purdesee woman, was charged by Inspector Sloane, with stealing a silver waist chain and a silver bangle of the aggregate value of Rs. 46, the property of one Jaman Peebux. The complainant in his evidence said that accused and her husband used to live with him in his house and paid him Rs. 2 per month as rent for the room they occupied. For some time past accused owed him one rupee. On Monday last accused and her husband quietly left the house without paying the rent. He subsequently made a complaint to the police against accused, charging her with theft. The police investigated the complaint and found it to be false. Complainant admitted before the Magistrate that he charged the accused out of spite. The Magistrate fined complainant Rs. 25 for making a vexatious complaint and awarded the amount to accused as compensation.

REFUSING TO ALLOW INSPECTION OF A REGISTER.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, the case in which the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and Messrs. G. H. Henricks, N. S. Glazebrook, H. Gill, T. Tintner, T. A. Grant and A. Peter, directors of the Association, stood charged with refusing to allow inspection of the register of the shareholders of the Association, came on for hearing. The summonses were granted against the Association and the directors at the instance of Trulchand Harnarayan. Mr. Rivett Carnac, instructed by Mr. Hiralal, solicitor, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, represented the Association and the directors. The matter has been reported in these columns.

Mangaldas Gabhushab, a clerk in the firm of Messrs. Hiralal Mulla and Mulla, solicitors, among other things said that on the 24th of December he went to the office of the association for inspection of the register. He handed a letter to Mr. Michael, secretary of the association, asking for inspection, and tendered a rupee, with the letter as inspection fee. After reading it Mr. Michael said he could not give the inspection unless the letter was circulated among the directors.

Mr. Thomas Henry Moore one of the directors of the association examined by Mr. Carnac said that the letter asking for instruction was circulated among the directors. When the letter was received by him he wrote on the letter that inspection should be given.

Mr. Charles J. Michael, secretary of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association said that the days on which inspection was asked for were gazetted bank-holidays and moreover it required the sanction of the directors.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER.

YESTERDAY morning at the Sewree Cemetery the funeral took place of Lieut Reginald C. Warren, 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment. The deceased, who was only 25 years of age, died in St. George's Hospital on Wednesday, from fever. His regiment is stationed at Quetta and Lieut. Warren came to Bombay a fortnight ago to go through a course of instruction. He contracted fever and was treated in his room at Watson's Annexe Hotel, where he was staying until Tuesday, when, owing to his critical condition, he was removed to the Hospital, where he died the next day. Deceased obtained his Commission on the 15th May 1893 and became Lieutenant on the 31st December 1898. The funeral yesterday morning was largely attended by the officers in Bombay. A firing party of forty rank and file of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, with band, met the funeral cortege at the Cemetery, and when the coffin was placed in the grave a salute of three volleys was fired. Numerous floral tributes were placed on the grave.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., to-day, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Death.	Death from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	5	12
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	4	42
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panawadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	60	31	76
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	12	7	16
E Masagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Naggpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Naggpada	21	22	49
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	4	9
G Mahim and Worlee	3	2	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	12	30
Total	117	100	219
Total plague deaths to date	82,379	63,011	
Same date last year	58	45	344

A MANDAMUS AGAINST THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUSTEES.

AT the High Court yesterday, Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jamsetjee and Rustomjee, on behalf of the executors of the estate of Cursondas Govindjee, deceased, applied to the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee for a mandamus against the City Improvement Trustees in respect of their street scheme in the Sion and Mahim sections. The learned counsel said he moved on behalf of the executors abovementioned for a rule nisi upon the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay to show cause why they should not be ordered to apply to Government for sanction to the street scheme which was notified on the 14th September 1899.

Mr. Justice Tyabjee : Are they not going to do it?

Mr. Inverarity : They defer doing it, and there has been unreasonable delay. I don't know what the exact reason is; but we say they are bound to apply to Government for sanction within a reasonable time. They don't do so. The learned counsel, continuing, read the affidavit of Purshotam Muljee, one of the executors of the estate, which stated that, on the 14th September 1899, a notification under the signature of the chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, and published in the "Government Gazette," which apprised the public, that the Trustees had made a street scheme in the Sion and Mahim sections, which also provided for the acquisition of lands for the scheme. In October 1899, notices of acquisition of land and buildings were served upon the land owners within the area of the scheme. Particulars of the scheme a map of the area, were set up and laid open to the public at the office of the Trustees. The latter were asked to acquire the properties belonging to the estate of the testator, but had not done so until now. The executors were unable to find purchasers for the properties in their charge; and in consequence of the notification, the price thereof had gone down in the market. A daily loss was caused to the properties, and they were being wasted; and the executors were unable to comply with the provisions of the will. The Trustees had completed several schemes, with regard to which the Municipal Corporation and the Trustees are at variance. The former consider that the Trustees have completed the schemes without proper materials before them and have called upon them to furnish them with such materials, which the Trustees have not yet done; and it was not certain whether they would at all do so. There was no likelihood, the deponent stated, of the Trustees applying to Government for sanction of the scheme under section 28 of the Act before irreparable loss was caused to the estate. A memorial from land owners and rate payers of Mahim, Sion and Matoonga was sent to Government in May 1900, and Government had promised to take the matters contained in the memorial into consideration when the scheme should be placed before them for sanction. It was probable that when the Trustees applied for sanction to the scheme, the same would not be accorded for reasons given in the memorial. The Trustees, said the learned counsel, had been guilty of unreasonable delay in applying for sanction and the court would issue a mandamus to the Trustees to submit the scheme to Government. After the preliminaries, the Board should have sent the scheme to Government for sanction. By latest they should have done so in January last year.

Mr. Justice Tyabjee : They might say they are reconsidering the scheme.

Mr. Inverarity : They must do it in reasonable time. They cannot give a notification for the improvement, and then do nothing for three or four years. That is the case here : We say there has been undue delay in submitting the scheme for sanction.

Mr. Justice Tyabjee : They may modify the scheme.

Mr. Inverarity : Yes, they may say they intend to modify the scheme, and they may take the next ten years to do so. The scheme is still there. They don't say, although we have asked them, that they abandon the scheme or withdraw the notices. They ought to do so but they won't do it. There has been undue delay, and the remedy is by a mandamus.

His lordship granted a rule nisi under section 45 of the Specific Relief Act requiring the Trustees to show cause why they should not be ordered to apply to Government for sanction to the scheme notified by them on the 14th September 1899, either as originally framed or with such modifications as the Trustees may insert therein.

ADMINISTERING A STUPEFYING DRUG.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Stanford prosecuted Marootee Rama and Balla Suttapa, both Hindus, on a charge of administering a stupifying drug, viz., "dhatura" to Gainoo Mahadeo Bhikia Tanoo and Chimnabai, a woman, with the intention of facilitating the commission of an offence and causing hurt. The accused were further charged with abetment of the offence. The complainants are all residents of Nasik and arrived in Bombay on the 23rd January last in search of work and put up with a barber, a friend of theirs, at Chunabutty, Grant Road. As they did not succeed in securing employments for them, they left the house on the morning of the 25th idem with the intention of returning to their native country on foot. On their way, they sat down near the Byculla Bridge to partake of some food. Whilst they were having their meals there, second accused came up and entered into conversation with them. He represented to them that he was a muccadum and would get them work from his master. He took the three strangers to Chinchpoogly where he told them to wait, while he would go and fetch his master. Shortly after, he returned with the first accused, who assured the three persons that he would get them employments. The two accused then asked complainant to accompany them and arriving on Dadur Road, took them to a tea shop. Here accused ordered five cups of tea, which where served out, one of the accused exclaimed the tea was not sweet enough and immediately both went out saying they would bring some sugar. In a few minutes they returned and put some white stuff, which looked like sugar in the cups of tea which the three complainants had and not in their own cups. After they had all taken their tea, the two accused said that they were going to a Sahib's bungalow and asked complainants to follow them. While they were all proceeding along the Sion Road, the three complainants became giddy and fell down unconscious on the road. They were picked up by the police and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where they were found to be suffering from "Dhat

AN OFFER—

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including 5yce per measen	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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NOTES.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Valentia, 2,171 tons, Captain W H Miller, cleared yesterday for Diamond Island in ballast,

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macfadyen 1,755 tons, Captain H Sibery, will sail to-day for Tellichery in ballast.

THE s s Cyrus 2,174 tons, Captain F Simmons, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 19th January, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. M Mackenzie and Co.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain P J Morgan, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Stafford and one deck passengers.

THE s s Baku Standard, 2,375 tons, Captain H Tucker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum, 5th January, via Karachi with a cargo of 2,00 tons of kerosine oil in bulk. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Grant Latham and Co.

THE s s Daghestan, 2,2[illegible] tons, Captain F Littlecoles, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Middlesborough, 14th December, via London, Marseilles and Karachi, with a general cargo and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Mackenzie and Co.

THE BIS N Co's steamer Kilwa, 933 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, 61 cases opium and following passengers:—General Taylor I M S, Mr Coughman, Rai Lala Ram Rattan, Mr H K Memaney, friend and son, and 69 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JANUARY 31.

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Highflyer		Brock			Flagship
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Barrel-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Barrel-ship
Pissey					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coates			Torpedo Catcher
H M S Cossack		Cartwright			Cruiser
Do Racoon		Grant	Wet Basin		do
Hardinge		Ody	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Diwata		Mann			Transport
Assaye		Browne			Transport
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Sarawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Balaarat	2869	Reid			P & O Co
Valetta	2973	Tillard			P & O Co
Okara	3439	Sutherick			M M & Co
Bouldana	2860	Mothelhara			M M & Co
Valentia	411	Miller			A Mosscroff
Ceylon		Hughes			L Service Steamer
Clyde	2195	Valentini			P and O Co
Malia	34	Kemball			Yacht
Howick Hall	2376	Scott			W & A G & Co
Uliana	3353	Allen			M M & Co
Mecrana	1949	Sharp			M M & Co
Nadir	2041	Morgan			T Morrison & Co
King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co
Siamia	1037	Bamber			M M & Co
Comerio	3391	Kennedy			M M & Co
Horsted	850	Olsen			Bombay Co
[illegible]ergen	1607	Gribble			Captain
Chanda	1394	Patterson			M M & Co
Zamania	2822	Lee			M M & Co
Westminster Bridge	2209	Pollister			W & A G & Co
Cyrus	2174	Simons			M M & Co
Baku Standard		Tucker			B L & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
A	Gulf of Trinidad	1614	Duncanson			F M & Co
B	Lochiel	1414	Alexander	Liverpool	2-2	F M & Co
C	Daguestan	2212	Tittlecoles	Antwerp		M M & Co
F	Baroneels	3634	Dennieson	Calcutta	2-2	Glade & Co
M	Macfadyen	1755	Sabourg	Marseilles	31-1	F Muir & Co
N	Oriental	3085	Jepson	Calcutta	2-2	P & O Co
O	Nankin	3900	Benson	China	2-2	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji	547	Ahamed	G Port	31-1	Shepard & Co
Mahanadi	647	Saltwe.her	Mormugoa	1-2	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
2	Turbo	3653	Fairfield	Genoa	5-2	W & A G & Co
3	Mazagon	69	Cook	Japan	2-2	P & O Co
4	M Maru	2026	Kawamuro	Japan	5-2	Y Nanisha
6	Sunda	2,8[illegible]	Andrews	London	8-2	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2,20	Fedier	Trieste	1-2	A L S N Co
8	Clan Murray	1[illegible]	Lockhart	London	7-2	M M & Co
12	Arcadia	4161	Parfitt	Aden	2-2	P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	1-2	M M & Co
15	Flintshire	2476	Dwyer	Dunkirk	2-2	Bombay Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Pachumba	545	Rickford	Karachi	5-2	M M & Co

M. DRY DOCK.

Courland	761	Sutar	H Cassum

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Daghestan s	Littlecholes	Middlesbro'h, Dec 14
31	Baku Standard s	Tucker	Batoum, Jan 5
	Cyrus s	Simmons	Calcutta, Jan 19
	Kilwa s	Whitehead	Busreh, Jan 19

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Assyria s	MacLean	Persian Gulf
	Ilia s	Magnis	Rangoon, &c
	Indodona s	Klausberger	Trieste, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Nadir, Morgan, for Calcutta, &c.
" Valentia, Miller, for Diamond Island.
" Clan Macfadden, Sibery, for Tellichery.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 31.

FROM LONDON.

Nankin s—4 cases photo materials, S Mahadeo and Sons; 51 casks biscuit, etc, E Russuljee; 22 cases paper etc, H Adjodiality.

Clydedale s—50 cases port, D Cawasjee.

Arabia s—69 cases wine and spirit, 3 cases gin, and 37 cases brandy, 30 cases provision and 15 cases confectionary, J Cawasjee; 50 cases port, H J Rustomjee and Co; 65 cases candles, A Moosabhoy; 7 cases musical instruments etc, S Rose and Co; 46 bales paper, H Adjodiality; 16 cases confectionery, K Ruttonjee and Sons; 25 cases provisions etc, Cawasjee Dadabhoy; 22 casks glassware, Phillips and Co.

Caledonia s—50 cases gin, Pestonjee and Co.

Egypt s—14 cases Leaf sugar, 1 bale salt etc, D Cawasjee 2 casks provision Phillips and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Murray s—5 cases whisky, A S Moos.

Eden Hall s—1 qr cask whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co; 50 cases candles, B F Mody.

FROM ANTWERP.

Braunfels s—170 cases champagne, Lyon and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Nankin s—10 cases cheese, K Ruttonjee and Son.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Egypt s—25 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Arabia s—5 cases musical instruments, S Rose and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lochiel s—300 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 100 bales cotton, J A Begg ie and Co; 1,500 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Coomersey; 31 bales wool, Ebjee Sajee.

FOR LONDON.

Sunda s—2 bales hides, Nagjee Nanjee; 2,030 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Becbor; 260 bales hemp, Heerjee Govindjee; 36 cases Indian condiments, M Poonjaljee and Sons.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Murray s—4 pots rosa oil, Volkart Brothers; 125 cwt gum, Jaitha Ruttonsee

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Murray s—200 bales hemp, Seervai and Chinoy; 300 bales hemp, Ebjee Coomersey; 225 bales hemp Purshotam Bhimjee; 50 cwt gum Jetha Premjee.

Daghistan s—2,000 cwt castorseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 11,000 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers

FOR DUNKIRK.

Flintshire—600 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 286 cwt linseed, Megjee Vulubhdas.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—4 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

FOR GENOA.

Turbo s—100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co Ld; 101 bales cotton The Bombay Company; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Mazagon s—237 bales cotton Tata and Co; 200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

Nankin s—200 bales cotton A Baschoek and Co; 200 bales cotton Kotsigo and Co; 2,000 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 252 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Muke Maru s—5 cwt raisins, D Mawjee and Co; 500 cwt onions, Nagjee Dewman Alloo; 1 pot rosa oil and 1 pot sandlewood oil, E A Moonalla.

Nankin s—1,200 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oriental s—200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co.

Muke Maru s—50 bales twist, Tata and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN T. A. SAVAGE, COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay, 1st February.

1. There will be Company Drill for F Company on the Grant Medical College grounds at 5 p.m. to-day (Friday).

2. F Company will fall in at Mazagon Railway Station at 7-45 p.m. on Monday next the 4th instant, and proceed to Duller for Out-Post Duty. Dress—Drill order with Forage Caps.

3. The Head-Quarters Office will be closed on Saturday next the 2nd instant.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st February.

1. There will be Gun Laying at the Town Hall Compound and Range Finding at the Bhandarwada Reservoir at 6-45 a.m. to-day.

2. The Practical Class will meet at the Corps Club at 6-45 p.m. to-day. All members who are desirous of passing the examination this year are requested to attend.

By Order,
G. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ALLBLESS—CURRANEE—January 31, at her residence, Cama Street, Fort, Bombay, Bai Awabai, widow of Cawasji Bezonji Currance, and daughter of late Edulji Framji Allibless. Funeral this (Friday) evening at 5 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

FERRIS—January 22, at 2, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, Annie, the beloved wife of William Ferris, aged 31 years.

MACKIE—January 19, at Simla, of heart disease, Thomas Edwards Mackie, aged 57 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1901.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION AGAIN.

A Scots hotel proprietor, educated at the Madras Academy, Cupar, Fife, sounds scarcely the man to solve the Irish Land problem. But he thinks he is, and, in a magazine article Mr. T. W. Russell tells us how he proposes to do it. In days gone by Mr. Russell was Under Secretary of the Local Government Board, but when Lord Salisbury last distributed his portfolios Mr. Russell declined to accept office, because he did not see eye to eye with his leader on Irish questions. He is a staunch Unionist. But he claims that although opposed to Home Rule he has not sacrificed his Liberal views. He formulated an idea of his own to arrive at a practical solution of the Land Question "for the benefit of the tenant without robbing the landlord." He has written much on the subject; but in the article now referred to, he believes he states "the lines of settlement upon which all Ireland—a mere handful of landlords excepted—is practically agreed." That is saying a good deal as is clear to every one who has merely glanced from time to time at the progress of events in the Emerald Isle. What Mr. Russell proposes is that every tenant of agricultural land in Ireland shall be placed in the same position as those who have already been enabled by State loans to purchase the landlord's interest in their holdings, which means that Imperial credit shall be staked to the extent of at least one hundred millions sterling. It means more than this, he says: "the tearing up by the roots of that noxious weed first planted on Irish soil by England and by Englishmen and which has poisoned our whole national life, which has cursed the country, which has blighted the hopes of statesmen, which has filled the United States and our Colonies with bitter foes of England, who seize every opportunity to show their hatred and hostility." An Irishman might resent Mr. Russell's reference to Ireland as "our" country; for his antipathy towards a Scotsman is as strong as that he nurses against an Englishman, but in the case of Mr. Russell they make an exception. The governing classes in Ireland regard Land Acts as robbery, so little help can be expected by Mr. Russell from them.

The Nationalists regard his schemes with favour. It is only necessary to refer to the report of the meeting of the United Irish League early in the new year, wherein Mr. Redmond dealt with it, in proof of this. Home Rule, he admitted, has receded for the moment from the range of practical politics. But those who were disposed to sneer at the national cause, would find it hard to shew that the programme of the United Irish League in support of the compulsory purchase of land, backed up by all the representatives of the agricultural districts in Ulster and by men like Mr. T. W. Russell, would find it hard to say that it was not a practical programme. Mr. Russell declares that the Irish Land Question is undoubtedly once more upon us, and he anticipates the dismay likely to be displayed by the average politician at such a statement. Mr. Redmond does his best to urge the matter forward in the belief that they are now face to face with a condition of English Parties favourable to the advance of the Irish cause. The Liberal Party had gone to pieces and disappeared almost from sight in his judgment because a large proportion of it proved false to Ireland. The party in power for the moment has a large majority; but it is engaged in every part of the world in perilous enterprises, and may find itself overwhelmed with such military and financial disaster as will turn away from it the support of the masses of the English people and bring it and its vast majority to ruin. He believes everything favours the advance of the Irish cause, and the pivot of the whole situation from his point of view is, in his opinion, the maintenance in London of an Independent Party. Incited to action by amiable sentiments such as these the opening session of the first Parliament of King Edward VII will not suffer by any reason of dulness.

CHOLERA.

The Sanitary Commissioner's report covering the penultimate year of the last century, in so far as it deals with outbreaks of cholera, does not record any striking addition to our knowledge of the causes of the disease. The results of some investigations made by M. Haffkine and Captain Lamb, I.M.S., in reference to the relation of infected water-supplies to cholera out-breaks, are published in the report, and have a special interest in regard to the study of bacteria. During the cholera epidemic in the famine stricken areas of Gujarat, thirty-three samples of water were taken from fourteen localities, where the disease was either actually prevalent or had only recently subsided. The close examination of these samples disclosed "curved bacteria belonging to the class of comma-shaped bacilli" in the microscopic specimens obtained from ten. The bacilli of four of these ten specimens when isolated in pure culture and submitted to further study showed an interesting variation. One of the four "answered in every respect to all the typical tests of the cholera 'comma-bacillus.' A second corresponded thereto in many essential points, but differed in important minor characters, while the remaining two, though morphologically classed as 'commas' differed markedly from the typical cholera microbe." Although the bacilli thus varied in character from the typical microbe of cholera the presence of comma-shaped organisms in drinking water had a close connection with the out-breaks of cholera. In samples of water taken from eight of the fourteen localities these comma-curved bacilli were found and in seven of those eight places cholera was occurring. In the other instance there had been no cases of the disease for 39 days before the samples were taken, but an epidemic reappeared soon after the water was tested. Of the six places in the water of which no "commas" were detected, there was no cholera in five of the localities, and in the sixth place there were sporadic cases. This interesting investigation confirms results which were obtained by M. Haffkine during the cholera outbreak at Calcutta in 1894. The presence of these vibrios, as they are called in places where the disease is prevalent, and their relative absence from places free from cholera, has suggested the supposition that the existence of the whole class, including the typical cholera "commas" is favoured by similar conditions. When the conditions are unfavourable to the cholera bacilli no vibrios of any sort develop, but when the growth of curved bacilli in general is favoured the typical cholera organism develops and multiplies in large numbers. Regarding the treatment of water with permanganate of potassium the report gives the results of experiments intended to ascertain the effect of that process. Water taken from twenty-five wells in the infected area of Gujarat, which had been more or less frequently treated with the salt showed "commas" in eight samples. One of these taken from a well treated every second day had true "cholera bacilli." The other seventeen wells were free from the curved shaped organisms, but in one well that had not been treated they were found in large numbers. M. Haffkine who has given these results in a note referred to by the Sanitary Commissioner, makes the careful observation that these data alone do not permit of any definite conclusion as to the efficacy or otherwise of the permanganate process of treating infected waters. That process is, however, pretty freely resorted to in outbreaks of cholera and the experiments tested by M. Haffkine indicate that purification by this means was successful in seventeen out of twenty-five cases. The Sanitary Commissioner in reference to the whole subject makes a remark that may be quoted. "Every exact observation of the kind," he says, "has a definite value however far from conclusive; theories must be tested by an appeal to facts on each definite issue. At the same time the careful study of the broad epidemiological facts of outbreaks must be sedulously pursued with less of an agnostic tendency to label them capricious and baffling."

THE QUEEN AND NURSING.

As we intimated yesterday H. E. Lady Northcote has consented to open a special list of subscriptions to be given in memory of the late Queen-Empress and we understand that the whole of the funds so collected will be devoted to the training of nurses irrespective of race, creed or colour. It is well known that this movement always had the sympathy and support of our late Sovereign and we strongly commend the idea to the wealthy inhabitants of this city who wish to give some practical demonstration of their sorrow, and sympathy with the life-work of the Queen-Empress, who through all the years of her long life, encouraged by every means the growth of institutions founded for the relief of the distressed. We know that the training of nurses for the alleviation of the suffering among her subjects was very near the heart of our late Sovereign. In England the progress made in the education of sick nurses during her reign has been remarkable, and the benefits thus placed in the reach of every patient in hospitals or at home can hardly be appraised. In India an effort may well be made in honor of a Queen, whose loss we all with one accord lament, to place within reach of women all over the land skilled attendants who can alleviate the sufferings to which even the happiest human being is subject. The money subscribed in support of H. E. Lady Northcote's scheme will be applied to the training of nurses in Bombay. Already the nurses taught in the Cama Hospital are employed all over India and their services are sought even in Africa. To teach women to acquire skill in the carrying out of a doctors orders and to intelligently manipulate the surroundings of a patient, so as to give him the greatest ease possible in illness, is a benevolent action bearing fruit from generation to generation. More life is lost by neglect of ordinary hygienic precautions than by any one serious disease. Where it is impossible to educate a whole population in sanitary science, it is possible with adequate means to teach a large number of individuals of the different races and communities and enable them to qualify as capable and intelligent nurses.

INCREASE OF PLAGUE.

Although the weekly mortality returns have shown slight increases during the past month, the population of Bombay has no cause for dissatisfaction regarding the health of the city. The deaths from diseases which prevail more or less in every populous centre all over the world are not as numerous as in years past, and the death rate is 11 per cent. less than the quinquennial average. The only disturbing feature in the returns just issued is the alarming progress which plague is making. The victims to this terrible disease total at 466, being an increase of 95 on the week. A fortnight ago a week's plague deaths amounted to 172, from which it will be seen that the pestilence is rapidly establishing itself in epidemic form. The daily mortality returns reveal an even worse state of things, as the deaths from plague now exceed 100 daily. Last year efforts were successfully made by Government, who were loyally assisted by the leaders of the Native communities, to persuade the people to undergo inoculation, and although diverse opinions may exist as to the degree of immunity effected by the operation, the fact remains that plague was less virulent than during any previous outbreak. This year no steps are being taken to bring this preventive before the people. The "C" Ward is apparently the centre of the out-break, 173 fatal cases have occurred, while in this area there were also five deaths from small-pox. Remittent fever has abated in malignity, and the deaths from diseases of the lungs are about normal. In the mofussil plague has advanced in Thana, and increases are reported from Dharwar and Belgaum, while one case was detected among the native crew belonging to the "Magdala."

BEATING THE PUNKAH COOLIE.

Mr. Justice Knox, during the North-Western Provinces Criminal Sessions, had before him the case of Thomas Hemisphere, a European railway guard, who was charged with the murder of a coolie. From the evidence it was stated that Hemisphere lived with a Mr. and Mrs. Farnworth, who were in financial difficulties, and it was alleged that Mrs. Farnworth, assisted by the prisoner, tried to leave Gorakhpur for Lucknow. Her servants had not been paid, and a punkah coolie, who was carrying her boxes, *en route* refused to go on further until he had been paid his wages. In consequence of this delay the train was missed, and the parties returned to their bungalow. Here Hemisphere severely assaulted the punkacoolie, who was afterwards dragged out on the verandah, where he died shortly afterwards. The medical evidence proved that the unfortunate native sustained a rupture to his spleen, but the defence was that the coolie had been injured through falling when in a fit. The assault was, however, witnessed by several persons, and in his original statement Hemisphere said that the coolie had threatened to report them to the police for running away, which, with missing the train, doubtless irritated him. The prisoner was found guilty of causing grievous hurt and was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

TAX ON WADHWAN COTTON

A new Act for the purpose of imposing a tax of 3½ per cent. upon the value of all cotton goods produced in mills in Wadhwan State has just been introduced into the Viceroy's Council. Under the Cotton Duties, Act 1896 a duty is levied on cotton goods manufactured in mills in British India, and the new Act is designed to place manufacturers in Native States on the same level of competition. Under the new law mill-owners have to deliver to the Assistant Political Agent a monthly return of all cotton goods produced and this official is empowered to assess the duties payable in respect of the period to which the return relates. The Mill premises are to be open to him or any officer appointed by the Political Agent, and it is optional for the Inspector to examine the books and take copies. On the other hand, the mill-owner may object to submit to any officer under the rank of an Assistant Political Agent any record or account showing the description of any trade process and any officer under this rank is liable to one year's imprisonment who shall be convicted of a breach of official trust by divulging trade secrets.

THE KING'S STATUE.

A correspondent, writing from Hyderabad the other day, drew our attention to the fact that a healthy looking specimen of the "ficus religiosa" is growing with unmolested splendour between the granite blocks in the pedestal of the King's statue. The dire effects of permitting this parasite to flourish can be foretold with certainty—the destruction of the plinth, the pedestal and possibly also of the statue. It is now three days since our correspondent's letter appeared, but we regret to find that no steps had been taken—up to yesterday—to remove the plant and kill the roots. It is useless pulling up the creeper unless its roots be destroyed, as every one knows, and the Municipal Engineering Department lays itself open to a charge of negligence in failing to remove a plant of such destructive proclivities from its position. We take this opportunity of directing notice to the matter in the hope that the interloper may be destroyed and this and other public monuments may hereafter be periodically and systematically inspected.

To-morrow, being the day appointed for the Funeral of her late Majesty the Queen-Empress, the offices of the "Bombay Gazette" will be closed, and there will be no issue of the evening edition on that day.

The ballot at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday for two members to represent the Chamber in the Municipal Corporation resulted in the election of Mr. Herbert R. Greaves (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.), and Mr. T. W. Cuffe (of Messrs. King, King and Company).

The Council Chamber of the Bombay Municipality has been put into mourning to-morrow and galleries have been draped in black and the punkhas have been covered with trappings of wool. The Municipal banner and the Presidencial Chair also have been draped with crape.

Mr. J. A. G. Wales, I.C.S., has been appointed Administrator of the Sachin State.

Mr. M. C. Gibb, I.C.S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, B. A. (Oxon), I.C.S., acts as Political Agent, Aundh and Phaltan.

Capt. L. W. Renney, I.M.S., has been appointed Residency Surgeon, Baroda, in addition to his other duties.

Mr. A. D. Brown, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in Sind, has been allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year.

Mr. T. D. Fry, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for six months on medical certificate.

Captain H. de V. Harvey, Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, passed, on the 10th January, an examination in Marathi.

Greenhalgh, the jockey is not making the progress at first reported, and it is feared that he will not be able to ride at the Bombay meeting.

Mr. W. C. Holman, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi, passed on the 9th instant, an examination in Sindhi.

Mr. T. B. Fry, Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, has been granted furlough for eight months and eight days from or after 7th March.

Mr. H. Page, M.A., (Cantab) I.C.S., on relief by Mr. M. P. Kharegat, I.C.S., acts as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Karachi.

Mr. J. C. Gloster, I.C.S., on return to duty, acts as Judge and Sessions Judge, Kanara, vice Mr. H. L. Harvey, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji, Judge of the High Court of Bombay, has been granted furlough for six months from the 20th April next.

Mr. H. Pogson, District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, has been granted furlough for nine months from the 10th March next or subsequently.

Mr. W. O. Alcock, I.C.S., passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on the 11th January. Mr. G. R. Mane, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, and Sub-Divisional Forest Officer M. D. Kavars, S. C., passed an examination in Kanarese according to the higher standard on the same date.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 29 was 1,419, giving a death-rate of 88·21 per annum per thousand as against 150·91 the corresponding period of last year, and 99·91 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 126 died from fevers; 466, plague; 7, small-pox; 2, measles; 7, cholera; 3, leprosy; 177, phthisis; 83, diseases of the nervous system; 83, affection of the respiratory organs; 236, diarhœa; 58, dysentery; 24, still-born; 81, old age and debility; 15, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 56; Brahmin, 58; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 9; Hindu of other caste, 802; Hindu low caste, 149; Musalman, 268; Parsee, 26; Jew, 6; Native Christians, 34; Eurasians, 3; Europeans 2; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown castes, 3. The total number of births was 258 as against 239 the corresponding period of last year, and 214 the average over the past five years.

THE WORLD OF ART.

ITALIAN TREASURES.

HOW THEY ARE SMUGGLED OUT.

Signor L. Villari—On this interesting subject writes as follows:—Throughout the eighteenth and for a considerable part of the nineteenth centuries there has been a steady, exodus of Italian works of art from Italy to other countries. There is still, however, an enormous number of valuable paintings and other artistic wares scattered about the country in private collections, as well as in the public galleries and the churches. The Italian Government has done all in its power to keep the artistic patrimony of the nation intact. It has the right of pre-emption in most cases, but what constitutes the great difficulty of the question is the fact that it cannot always afford to pay the price demanded by the owners for works of art which it is unwilling to see sold abroad, while foreign Governments and private collectors are both willing and able to do so.

The Sovereigns of the different States into which Italy was formerly divided had made various laws forbidding the exportation of valuable works of art from their dominions, but these laws were not, as a rule, applied with great stringency. When in 1866 the laws of Italy were unified in a series of codes, no mention was made of the art laws, and the enactments of the former Governments were considered sufficient to meet the requirements of the case. They were, however, carried out with greater rigour than before, so that it became difficult to dispose of pictures or statuary of value out of the country. Thus there are to this day different laws in different parts of the country, and it is often difficult even to remove a picture from one Italian town to another. The strictest and most elaborate law on the subject is the so-called "Editor Pacca," which was promulgated by Cardinal Pacca, in the Pope's name in the States of the Church, and is still in force in those provinces. This law imposes severe penalties on those who remove objects of artistic, archæological, or scientific value from the Roman provinces without the permission of the authorities. This permission is not granted when the work in question is to be sent out of Italy unless it happens to be of trifling value. In the Neapolitan provinces and in Sicily the Bourbon laws are still in force, and there are other old laws in other parts of Italy which limit the exportation of works of art.

The lot of the impoverished nobleman who owns a large picture gallery in Italy, like that of the Gilbertian policeman, is not a happy one; for while he has on the walls of his palace paintings worth a King's ransom, but which he may not sell, he is unable to pay his tailor's bill. However, various means have been found of evading the law and escaping its penalties. There are in Rome, Florence, and elsewhere regular agencies for smuggling pictures, sculpture, furniture, pottery, etc., out of Italy. A favourite plan in the case of paintings is to cover some priceless Raphael or Titian with a very modern portrait of Victor Emmanuel, or the Pope, or Garibaldi. Permission is then easily obtained for its removal abroad, and the precious canvas thus finds its way into the museums or private galleries of Paris, London, or Berlin. In this way Raphael's so-called "Cæsar Borgia" and his "Violinist" were smuggled out of Italy and sold to Baron Rothschild, of Paris, by a Roman Prince.

The Borghese and Sciatra galleries were at one time in danger of being shorn of their best pictures, but the Government was in time to prevent the greater part of the collections from leaving the country. The founders of these two galleries had left them, not in full ownership to their descendants, but had destined them "for the honour and embellishment of the city of Rome," with the proviso that they should always be kept in the Sciara and Borghese Palaces respectively; so that when the present owners sold some of the pictures abroad the Pacca edict was not the only one which was violated.

One of the chief difficulties in connection with this question is to decide what is a valuable work of art and what is not. The confused and uncertain legislation on the subject prevents dealers and others from knowing what they may sell out of the country and what they may not, even if they desire to keep within the law. A few weeks ago Prince Chigi, of Rome, was prosecuted for having sent a painting by Botticelli to France. His counsel raised the point as to whether Botticelli's works were really of great merit, and he tried to convince the Court that the fame of that artist was owed more to a fad of the late Mr. Ruskin's than to any real beauty in his pictures, so that there could be no harm in selling them out of Italy. In spite of this ingenious defence however, the Prince was condemned to pay a heavy fine.

In Tuscany there is an eighteenth century edict still in force which forbids the removal to a foreign country of MSS. of earlier date than the sixteenth century. This law did not been applied for a great number of years, until about three years ago an unfortunate Italian professor undertook to dispose of a MS. copy of Dante in Germany on behalf of an acquaintance. He did not succeed in selling it, as the price demanded by the owner was much higher than any dealer would offer. So he brought it back to Italy, and on his return he was prosecuted for having tried to sell it abroad. He was actually condemned, though the penalty sanctioned by the edict in question—to be racked three times—would not, of course, have been applied. He appealed, and won his appeal; but the public prosecutor appealed to the Supreme Court, which ordered a new trial. The professor was finally acquitted, as it was proved that he had acted in perfect good faith, but the proceedings lasted eighteen months, and cost him a considerable sum of money.

Signor Gallo, the present Minister of Public Instruction, has presented a Bill to Parliament with a view to unifying the different art laws, and to clearly defining the rights of the State and those of private individuals with regard to the sale of works of art. He proposes that the Government should have the right of pre-emption on all objects of artistic, archæological, or scientific interest, and that those objects on which the State foregoes that right may be exported, subject to a progressive duty ranging from 5 per cent. to 33 per cent. of their value. The proceeds of this duty are to be devoted to the purchase of such works of art as the State decides to retain in Italy. The Bill also contains a clause relative to State rights on buried treasure. It is to be hoped that, if the Bill becomes law, there will be an end to the existing confusion, and that private individuals will know what they are at liberty to sell without committing a criminal act, and that at the same time nothing which can be said to form

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DE WET AGAIN ON THE MOVE.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

Lord Kitchener telegraphs that De Wet has been again attempting to invade Cape Colony, and that General Charles Knox engaged him forty miles to the North of Thaba Nchu; but no details are to hand.

BOERS DAMAGING MINES.

The Boers have damaged Modderfontein and Van Rhyn mines.

The Boer Commandant Marais and two others have been captured.

DE WET IN CAPE COLONY.

The Daily Mail publishes a telegram from Capetown stating that De Wet with a considerable force has entered Cape Colony.

MEMORIAL SERVICES AT HOME.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

It has been arranged that memorial services be held throughout the country simultaneously with the funeral.

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Three thousand and seventy-five troops, including blue-jackets and all branches of the service, 125 Colonials and twenty from the Indian Army will take part in the procession in London. 32,385 troops will line the route.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S ILLNESS.

The latest bulletin states that the Duke of York's attack of measles is severe, and that he is forbidden to attend the Queen's funeral.

ARRIVAL OF MOURNERS.

Their Majesties the King of the Belgians, the King of Greece and the King of Portugal have already arrived in London for the funeral of the late Queen-Empress.

SHIPMENT OF GOLD.

The s. s. Himalaya from Melbourne takes fifty thousand pounds in gold for Colombo.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 30.

The P. and O. Company's s s. Egypt with the homeward Mails of the 26th instant, arrived here at 9 p.m. yesterday.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S ANSWER TO THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 31.

The following telegraphic correspondence has passed between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State:—From the Viceroy—dated 26th January on behalf of the Government of India:—I beg to transmit the following message for submission to His Majesty the King-Emperor. The Government of India have heard with profound sorrow of the death of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. From every quarter of India news continues to arrive of the unaffected grief and lamentation among all races and creeds. The Government, Princes, and people are one in mourning over the death of a sovereign who was revered here as no previous Monarch has been, and to whom loyalty had merged in love. The feeling is that India has lost not merely a Queen but a mother. On behalf of all classes, we beg you to convey to His Majesty the King Emperor an assurance of these sentiments and to offer to him our respectful homage upon his accession.

From the Secretary of State to the Viceroy:—I I am commanded by King Emperor to transmit to Your Excellency the following answer.—I recognise in Your Excellency's message the affection and loyalty inspired by the Queen Empress Victoria throughout all classes of her subjects in India by the wisdom and justice of her long reign and by her earnest personal solicitude for their welfare, and I am deeply touched by this expression of their universal sorrows for her death. I desire that my acknowledgments of the homage tendered to me on my accession may be made known to the Chiefs and people of India whose country I have seen and in whose attachment to my throne I have full confidence and whose prosperity and happiness will always be to me of the highest interest and concern.

MOURNING.

The following mourning has been prescribed for Army Officers:—Black crape on the left arm of uniform and great coat till the 24th of July next. The drums to be covered with black crape hung from the top of Colour Staff, Infantry and Standard Staff and trumpets of Cavalry until after the funeral.

H. E. THE VICEROY AND LADY CURZON.

H. E. Lady Curzon and children leave for home on the 23rd March by the P. and O. steamer "India."

H. E. the Viceroy goes on a three week's shooting trip to the Koosi river, Nepal, and Terai, starting on the 27th March.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

AHMEDABAD, JAN. 31.

At to-day's sitting of the Famine Commission, Mr. Ali Akbar, Mr. Fardoonji, Executive Engineer, for the Broach District, and also Mr. Seddon, who acted as Collector in the Panch Mahals, were re-called to throw further light on the question of the mortality in those districts. The former President had intimated that the heavy mortality in Broach, where, he said, the people had died like flies was intimately connected with the heaving of the task set by the people. This task, Mr. Akbar had said, was based on the digger's task of 120 cubic feet, but this was misunderstood, for the task is really calculated, as Mr. Fardoonji now showed, on a diggers task of 70 cubic feet. Then, as to the mortality Mr. Akbar explained that the statistics given yesterday were entirely vitiated by fact, and that mortality, percentages were based on the total number of deaths, whereas the number on which they were calculated were only workers and did not include dependants or children. Mr. Seddon's re-examination resulted in a slight mitigation of deductions to be drawn from yesterday's evidence. He himself did not connect a large portion of heavy mortality to failure to establish gratuitous relief in every village. He considered that sections of the Code governing the doler was too strict. Sir Antony still seemed dissatisfied with the reasons why gratuitious relief was not more liberally granted. Mr. Mehta, District Superintendent, Government Revenue, spoke of dealings with cattle during the famine in Guzerat. The forests no doubt saved a good many as also did the sale of fodder at a loss by Government, to villages who could not afford to buy fodder sold by private enterprise.

DEPUTY CONSULTING ENGINEER RAILWAYS, BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 31.

Mr. W. R. Shaw, Executive Engineer, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer, Railways, Bombay.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggar 4 8-32
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 3-4
Bar Silver	27,3-4

American forced sales.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

INQUIRY AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JAN. 30.

The Famine Commission to-day began its inquiries into the administration of famine relief in the northern division of the Bombay Presidency. The first witness was Mr. Ali Akbar, whose examination by his Honour the President, was a most lengthy one, searching and occasionally severe. The object of the President's implied strictures was the high mortality in Broach, in which district Mr. Akbar was Executive Engineer during the famine. In the first place the President was not satisfied with the establishment by which some 120,000 people were dealt with. This consisted of twenty officers, only two of whom were Europeans, of which one was an Engineer of inferior grade. Asked whether all these men were satisfactory, witness said "yes," whereupon his Honour remarked, "you are the first Engineer I have met who has said that," and said that he was still incredulous that the statistics of work furnished by the staff were trustworthy.

As summarised by the President the evidence of Mr. Akbar on the manner in which the relief works were managed in Broach was as follows:—Up to March they had the piece-work system on some works and the Code system on others, operating side by side, and there was no great difference between the earnings on either; if a man did not earn sufficient on the piece-work system, it was open to him to go to the Code task system. While these methods were in operation, 72 per cent. of the labourers earned the maximum wage. Then, in March a change came, first there was the reduction of the Code task wage by 25 per cent, under the instructions of Mr. Monteath, who on an inspection of the works had decided that the people were coming to them too freely; and secondly there was an alteration in the work, which required 165 cubic feet to be done with a fifty-feet lead by one digger and two carriers. That state of things continued until April when on the physical deterioration of the workers, an application was made to restore the original Code task wages and that was done. But the physical deterioration of the people went on and eventually the task was reduced by 15 per cent. Before it was possible to see the result of these orders the rains set in and the people began to separate to their homes. Whilst these arrangements were being carried out, the mortality had been steadily rising. This mortality was attributed a good deal to immigrants, but very few immigrants were shown on the statistics, although there were many foreigners who could not be identified as they gave wrong names.

Sir Antony Macdonnell did not seem to be satisfied with this explanation of the mortality and expressed his opinion that the task set was an impossible task. The witness suggested that the people of Gujarat were a soft people as a partial explanation of the heavy mortality, but his Honour pointed out that if they were a soft people the task was all the more hard in proportion.

"Do you mean to say"? asked the President, "that one digger and two carriers have to work 165 cubic feet of earth and that 65 per cent earned the maximum"? "It is absolutely incredible. Why, 70 feet is the proper task for a digger and two carriers."

Mr. Ferdoonji, the Assistant Executive Engineer was called in to assist Mr. Akbar to explain to the Commission that the task was quite the ordinary task, but he did not succeed very well, for the President came to no other conclusion but that "It is very difficult."

"Do you assert," he asked Mr. Akbar, "that that was a proper task to exact from the labourers in view of the fact that your mortality steadily rose?"

The witness did not assert that. "Then will you explain?" asked the President. The witness said: "I think this task can be done by a person for ten months."

How long was the task maintained. It was introduced in March and lasted till June when I reported that the task was too heavy.

Did you report in June?—Yes, to my Superintending Engineer.

What happened on that report?—The Superintending Engineer authorised me to reduce the task by a certain percentage.

By what percentage did you reduce it?—By 15 per cent.

In the meantime, between March and June physical deterioration of the people had been going on. Do you believe that owing to the reduction in the wages and to the establishment of this task that the people of your works died. What is your belief. I am entitled to an answer. Do you believe it was the cause of death to people on your works?—It might have been.

Do you believe it was. I am entitled to your reply. You saw these causes in operation and I want you to say whether or not you believe they contributed to the mortality on your works?—I suppose they did.

Mr. Akbar was examined by Mr. Nicholson on the point whether village works would not be better in every way than public works. He thought they would, except that more people would go to them.

The next witness of importance was Mr. Seddon, Revenue officer of Katthiawar, who was, up to February 1900 acting Collector and afterwards Assistant Collector in the Panch Mahals. The chief point brought out by his examination was the fact that until May when the mortality rose to an unprecedented figure, village relief was not properly organised. In December the mortality began to rise. In February it was eight times the normal and yet only 57 out of 610 villages in the district were organised with village relief. The President wanted to know the reason for this, and said it seemed impossible not to connect the mortality with the task of village relief. It pointed, he said, to laxity of administration.

Mr. Seddon explained that it was very difficult to organise village relief as the people lived in huts in the fields and no in regular village sites and also there were practically no village bunnias to act as agents for grain, for what few there were had run away, for fear the Bhils should loot their stores.

His Honour did not evidently think these reasons quite convincing, for he intimated that Mr. Seddon had any others to give, the Commission would be glad to hear them.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your reporter represented me as saying "At the same time that they introduced that Act (the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879) the state introduced alienation." What I said was—"At the same time the State ought to have restricted alienation."

It is evident to any one who takes the trouble to think it out that to attempt (as was attempted about 60 years ago) to give fixity of tenure to a penniless cultivator without restricting his power of alienation is an absurdity.

The apparent prodigality of the cultivator in money-matters is largely a result of his environment, for which we are in some degree responsible. I am no believer in legislation as a panacea, but I believe it is in our power by very simple means, already sanctioned by precedent, to give the cultivator a chance and a hope of freeing his land and getting out of debt. And until we do this we neglect a manifest duty.

I am sorry your reporter omitted my reply to the question—"What would be the result of recognizing the money-lender as owner of the land?" and my remarks on the system under which the Courts are allowed (except in four districts) to accept the money-lender's bonds and accounts as conclusive proof.—Yours, &c.,

W. P. SYMONDS,
Indian Civil Service.

Poona, January 30th.

CAPTAIN T. W. WODEHOUSE, Acting Second Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, and Captain T. A. F. R. Oldfield, Acting Assistant Political Superintendent and ex-officio Superintendent of Police, Palanpur, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the higher standard on the 10th January.

IT is understood that there is no prospect of the South Indian Railway loop line between the Beach and the Adyar, commonly known as the Marina loop line, being constructed at an early date. There has been a divergence of opinion as to whether it should be a high level or low level line, and this point has not been thoroughly settled yet. As regards road traffic, a high level line would of course be suitable, and it would further admit of more quicker running of trains.

THE LATE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

THE KING'S REPLY TO BOMBAY.

Below we publish the copy of a telegram received by His Excellency the Governor from the Secretary of State in reply to his message of condolence:—"Telegram date 30th January 1901.

From London, From Secretary of State to Governor of Bombay:—I am commanded by His Imperial Majesty the King to express H. M.'s warm appreciation of sympathetic message from your Excellency on the 23th January last: on behalf of Bombay Presidency."

The Presidency Magistrates' Courts will be opened to-day for the disposal of work of an urgent character.

THE gate of the statue of Her Majesty the late Queen Empress will be open to admit of wreaths being placed on it from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m to-morrow.

Not to be outdone in loyalty the Surti servants intend praying for peace to Her Majesty's soul in the Surti Nyawansee Temple on Saturday from 8 p.m. to 12 p.m.

AT a meeting of some leading members of the Pathare Prabhu Community held last evening it was resolved to hold a Memorial service at Zaoba's Temple, Thakoreswar, at 3 p.m. on Saturday.

There will be a special divine (memorial) service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, on Saturday at 4 o'clock. It will be conducted by the Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar in English.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

There will be a Memorial Service in this Church at 6 p.m., on Saturday evening next, being the day fixed for the funeral of Her late Majesty, Victoria, Queen-Empress. The service will be entirely for the officers and soldiers of the Garrison, and no tickets will be issued to Civilians owing to the want of accomodation. The service will, however be repeated on Sunday evening next at the same hour, when most of the seats will be free to the public, but no children will be admitted. The music at both services will be furnished by the Band of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

VICTORIA JUBILEE INSTITUTE.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute yesterday evening, the following resolutions were passed:—Placed on record their profound sorrow and deep regret at the irreparable loss the Empire has sustained by the death of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, and that out of respect to the memory of Her Majesty the Institute be closed on the day appointed by Government to be observed for general mourning.

GONDAL.

The sad news of the death of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria was received with the profoundest grief and sorrow throughout the Gondal State. All the public offices, schools, the Grassia College, public markets and private shops were closed for three days out of respect to the sacred memory of the revered Sovereign. 82 minute guns were fired from the Saluting Battery, and the flags over the royal palaces stand half mast high. His Highness the Thakore Saheb, his Bhayats, Grassias, State servants and the public have gone into mourning. An extraordinary issue of the State "Gazette" devoted exclusively to the object of universal affliction bemoans the Imperial death in terms of intense grief as felt by their Highnesses Sir Bhagvatsinhji, and the Rani Saheb, whose personal attachment to the Empress Mother was understood to be great Arrangements have been made to offer prayers on the day of the funeral.

DHARWAR.

The melancholy news of the death of the Queen-Empress was received here with profound regret. All Government offices, the three High Schools and the Railway Central Offices were closed. Rao Bahadur Ramrao Swamirao Malapur, the Vice President of our Municipality, arranged about a public meeting being held in which it was proposed to send a letter of condolence to the Royal family. Mr. Karandiker, Head master of the Dharwar High School, called his colleagues and students together in the school hall, and also adopted a resolution expressing heartfelt sympathy to the Royal family in their bereavement, and sent it through the District Collector.

CUTCHI DASSA JAIN COMMUNITY.

The following letter has been forwarded by this community to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor on behalf of the Cutchi Dasa Oswal Jain community, as desired and authorised in an especially convened Mahajan Meeting on the 25th. inst.: We the undersigned, the President and the Honorary Secretary of the community beg most respectfully to convey to His Excellency the Governor our heartfelt and profund sorrow at the lamentable demise of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress-Mother and request your honor to be so kind as to lay this letter before and move His Excellency, to convey to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and the other Members of the Royal family our heart-felt sympathy and condolence in their great bereavement and national calamity. The community deeply laments the melancholy event which has deprived the greatest Empire the world has ever seen of a most sympathetic and benevolent Sovereign, universally admired for her sterling worth her elvated and unsurpassed virtues, her unprecedented example of devotion to duty and her most motherly love for her subjects, by whom she was idolized.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—Various proposals have been set forth to perpetuate the beneficient rule of Her Majesty in this city, but not one of them embraces, as far as I remember, a national character or permanence. A short time ago it was arranged that a Public Hall should be erected to commemorate the name of a Parsi gentleman, Mr. N. Petit, from funds provided by his widow. The project has, I believe, fallen through owing to a dispute between that lady's successor and the Municipality. It appears to me that a more suitable, permanent, national memorial cannot be erected than a Public Hall to be named "The Victoria Public Hall," and the City Corporation cannot do better than take up this proposal, and carry it out. The building was, I am informed, estimated to cost five lakhs of rupees, but it did not include a majestic tower or dome. I am not an expert in architecture, but I presume that if another lakh of rupees were added to the amount, it could be accomplished. There is not a single good Public Hall in Bombay, where a concert could be given with advantage to the audience, or justice to the artists; nor a clean theatre where people can go and witness a private performance with comfort; nor a place where large public meetings could be held, such as the one called by the Sheriff, to express the citizens' grief at the loss which the Empire has sustained. All these demands could be satisfied and the late Empress' name perpetuated by the erection of a Public Hall such as I have suggested.—Yours etc.

A LOYAL CITIZEN.

Bombay Jan. 31.

"ADMISSION BY TICKETS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This morning's notification, which appeared in your journal invites all to participate in the funeral service to be held on Saturday. All subjects of our late lamented Sovereign undoubtedly claim the privilege of mourning on the day of her funeral, but the gates of the Cathedral will not admit any one without a ticket and the Rev. gentleman who has the issue of the tickets says they are exhausted. May I ask whether it is the correct thing to issue tickets on such an occasion? One portion of the church may be reserved for the upper ten, but the others have the right of entry, especially Protestants, and that privilege ought to be accorded them. I am one of the first who applied for tickets and I am told I can't get any. It would be interesting to know how the tickets were allotted, whether on the principle of first come first served or by right of position. Anyhow I submit that every loyal citizen who claims to join the general mourning on such a day as the 2nd February should not be debarred from doing so and I feel certain that the Bishop of Bombay will take steps to notify to the general public that as far as accommodation will permit, the public would be admitted without tickets.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A FIELD of about 25 sporting members, graced by three of the fair sex, turned out to meet the Master and his pack of beauties at the Rifle Butts yesterday morning. The Bombay train coming in punctually enabled us to move off in good time, and now that the mornings are beginning to warm up, every moment before sunrise is precious. A fine big "jack" was quickly found in a cactus wedge, but hounds soon drove him out of his shelter and with a fine burst of music took us at a rattling good pace straight across the middle of the melon-ground. We skirted Sahar hill, leaving it on our left, and went straight through the mango topes which lie at the foot of the hill. Hounds hunted very prettily through the brushwood and drove the wily one into the open once more. Across the paddy field the hounds streamed away and our horses had to put "their best legs forward" to keep up. Keeping in a right handed direction till we came to a small wood, where the fencing was big and most delightful, and out into the open beyond. Here unfortunately scent became very catchy, but hounds, sticking to it well, worked the line on to the Marole road. Our quarry was viewed just disappearing over the brow of a hill opposite us, a little to the right of Marole cross. Hounds were cheered on, and the beauties quickly got hold of the line once more. They hunted him very prettily, keeping in one compact mass, over the hill in a somewhat left handed course, then turning sharp left, through some very thick jungle, where the going was necessarily slow, and up on to another hill opposite. The jack was now reaching the end of his tether, and refused to face the open, keeping to the shelter of the undergrowth, which was plentiful all over the hill, he circled round and round with the pack after him. The beauties were hunting in splendid style and after circling a couple of times, they exhausted their quarry and ran into him. After performing his obsequies, and the brush being given to one of the fair riders, who had been well to the fore throughout the run, hounds were trotted back to Sahar. It was somewhat late when we started our second venture, and the rays of the sun felt unpleasatly warm. Hounds were fit enough, however, and very keen, so they were trotted to the quarries and lost no time in getting on to the line of a second varmint. We headed straight for Backwater and hounds were racing along merrily across the open, parallel with the Marole road. But we neared the Mango tope half way between the quarries at Sahar and the Backwater, the varmint swung left and sought refuge in the cover. Hounds bustled him through the tope, and out across the road. Once across the road we made for Marole. About a mile further on we reached a hill, up which he climbed, lying up in the jungle. The scent was very defective, but hounds nothing daunted stuck to the line well and kept the wily one moving. He broke eventually to the right with a couple of the leading hounds close on him, and made a bee line for Marole ruins. The varmint had made his point and went to ground near Marole Caves. As it was very hot, and getting late, the field all turned and jogged homewards. Though neither run was full of much incident worth recarding, the pace was throughout, good, and over a delightful line of country, and we all returned feeling we had had an excellent morning's sprot.

JORROCKS.

THE COMING CENSUS.

THE Bombay "Government Gazette" announces the following arrangements regarding the taking of the Census:—

It has been decided to take the forth-coming Census on the 1st March 1901. His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that all public offices be closed on the following days in order that the services of the persons employed in them may be available for Census operations, Heads of Offices making such arrangements as may be required for the disposal of emergent public business. It should be distinctly understood that all the clerks allowed to be absent from their offices are to be for those days exclusively employed in aiding the Census operations:—

Bombay City.

February.	March.
25th, Monday.	1st, Friday.
26th, Tuesday.	2nd, Saturday.
27th, Wednesday.	

Mofussil, exloading the Shikarpur and Thar and Parkar Districts.

February.	March.
18th Monday.	1st, Friday.
19th, Tuesday.	2nd, Saturday.
20th, Wednesday.	

Shikarpur District.

February.	March.
21st, Thursday.	1st Friday.
22nd, Friday.	2nd, Saturday.
23rd, Saturday.	

Thar and Parkar District.

February.	March.
27th, Wednesday.	1st, Friday.
28th, Thursday.	2nd, Saturday.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

We learn that the Honorary Secretary of the St Andrew's Dinner has handed a cheque for Rs 192-10-7 to the Scottish Orphanage, being the surplus on the St. Andrew's Dinner held on 30th November last. Scotsmen will no doubt be glad to learn that the surplus has gone to so excellent an object as the Scottish Orphanage School.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of this Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society Town Hall, on Wednesday, when Mr. Khurshedj. Rastumji Cama, Vice-President, was in the chair.

The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—

From Madras—Report of the Administration of the Govt: Museum and Connemara Public Library for the year 1899-1900; from Montevideo—Anales del Museo National de Montevideo; from Sydney—Journal of the Royal Anthropological Society of Australasia; Nos. 10 and 11, Vol. 3; From Woking—Asiatic Quarterly Review, No. 21, Vol. XI, January 1901; from Berlin—Bijdragen tot de Taal. London Volkenkunde; from Zurich—Jahresbericht der Geographisch-Ethnographischen Gesellschaft. Janr 1899-1900; from Berlin—Verhemdlungen der Gesellschapt fur Erdkunde zu Berlin, Band XXVII—1900—No. 8; from Buenos Aires—Communicaciones del Museo Nacional de Buenos Aires, No. 7, Trimo 1; from Paris—Le Mois Scientifique, No. 11, 2 Annee; from Rome—Rivista Mensile di Neuropatologia Prichiatria, No. 6; from Paris—Revue de L' Ecole D. Anthropologie de Paris, Octbre, Novembre and Decembre 1900; and from Paris—Melusine, Tome X, No. 5.

The following papers were then read:—Khan Bahadur Bomonji Byramji Patell read a paper on the 'statistics of suicides in Bombay during the year 1900," giving different tables showing the age caste, profession, sect, &c. of the persons who had committed suicides. In all there were 117 suicides during 1900, of whom 77 were males and 40 females —86 Hindus (51 males, 35 females), 11 Mahomedan, (9 males, 2 females), 18 Parsees (16 males, 2 females) and 2 Chirstians (1 male and 1 female). The ages of persons committing suicides were between 13 and 80 The causes of suicides were; 41 sickness, 18 domestic quarrels, 14 unsoundness of mind, 6 debt and pecuniary difficulties, 5 dissipated habits, and 11 despondency, grief, &c. The means adopted for committing suicides were; 36 poison, 51 drowning, 12 jumping out of windows, 4 hanging, 3 throat cutting, 3 throwing under Railway carriages, and one shooting with a revolver.

Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., then read a paper on "The Thakurs of Matheran." The paper was based on the information collected in connection with Mr. H. H. Risley's Ethnographical questions (General series forming Part II. to Mr. Risley's Glossary), communicated to the Society by the Government of Bombay.

Votes of thanks to the authors of the papers and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

IT is a pity that the Commission on horse breeding has not included a visit to the Patiala State stud farm in the itinerary of their excursion. There they would see some of the best blood-stock in India, and what can be done by private enterprise in horse and mule breeding. Half an hour or so spent in conversation with the experienced and long-headed Scotchman, who manages the Stud there, would also be interesting and of value to the members of the Commission, as few in India have a longer or more practical knowledge of the subject than the breeder of Roville, Recollect, Hustle and other O-B flyers.

FREE HOME TREATMENT OF PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We are now in the midst of the fifth visitation of plague. The former plague measures of strict isolation, and segregation have been practically abandoned except in the case of the homeless and the friendless. The process of disinfection has been considerably modified. And now there exists a feeling of security almost unknown before—thanks to the beneficient regulations of H. E. Lord Curzon, and the people are cordially co-operating with the authorities in minimising the risks incidental to plague. Our public hospitals are comparatively empty as most of the patients are being allowed to remain at their homes, and are not separated from their near and dear ones,—their treatment forming a subordinate consideration, so long as they are left in peace and undisturbed.

Unfortunately, however, the one and only preventive measure that has been authoritatively put forward is being ignored in the city of its discovery, and Haffkine's prophylectic cannot be said to be making any headway among the masses of the people on whom the incidence of plague mainly falls. The number of inoculations appear to be steadily decreasing in spite of an advancing epidemic, and the solution of a four annas piece or a dole of grain having been withdrawn the probabilities of the lower classes, resorting to it are getting more and more remote. We are therefore confronted with a combination of circumstances, that find no parallel in the previous epidemics. We have almost the whole of our population, uninoculated on the one hand and on the other a larger member of sick than heretofore, kept at their homes, receiving no specifics and in alarge proportion of cases no treatment at all. Whether with a rising epidemic, the number of those inoculated will rapidly advance, is a moot question, but looking to the extreme conservatism of the people, and their innate and intense prejudices, which by the by are by no means confined to the ignorant or the illiterate, anything like a safe prediction is out of the question.

Such being the peculiar circumstances under which this city is to fight against its fifth epidemic, and preventive treatment to a great extent, being impracticable, one is naturally tempted to look out for other means, to lessen the ravages of this affection. In the curative serum of Professor Lustig we most undoubtedly possess, a remedy of much greater potency, than any ordinary treatment, and Dr. Choksey's latest reports of its trials, at the Arthur Road Hospital, give ample promise of even greater success. But the supply of serum is insufficient even for the patients admitted into our public hospitals, and this fact alone would forbid anything like a hope that it would be possible to carry its benefits to the homes of the poor. A few of the better classes of the people will avail themselves of it, in the future as they have done in the past, but for the bulk of the sick now remaining at their homes, the serum treatment is not to be had. The resources of the specific treatment even being thus limited and narrow, there remains in the field the stimulant treatment, and which alone has been hitherto utilized as no bactericidal treatment has been found to be of any avail and this is not to be had for the bulk of the patients as they do not possess the means to call forskilled medical aid. The question therefore naturally arises, whether we are too short at this point, Has science nothing more in store for suffering humanity. Have all the resources of the chemist, the physiologist and the physician become exhausted? Must we sit with folded hands and watch men, women and children dying by hundreds and thousands. Have we no means to alleviate the misery of the poor and the indigent! There are some however, amongst us who bid us not to despair,—who hold out hopes for the better—who tell us that something is possible even for the poorest and meanest sufferer—who are ready to show us the path of hope. Must we not listen to them? Should we discard their advice, and help when we see and realize what we see? Certainly not. There is a possibility that all our resources have not yet been exhausted, and that at least in one powerful Chemical germicide, which have been hitherto, tried tentatively in Bombay and most extensively in the recent epidemic of Poona, (when 640 patients were treated with it), we possess a means, which is deserving of a more extended and extensive trial, than hitherto. Need I say I refer to Iodine Trichloride, whose claims have been prominently brought to the notice, of the medical profession, by that able and eminent chemist Prof. T. K. Gajjar. It is safe. It is non-poisonous. It is simple in its application. It can be used as an adjunct to the ordinary stimulant treatment, and hence it in no way interferes with or lessens any chances of recovery under that method. And above all it holds out a promise of being fairly active in neutralizing the toxins of plague germs, as it has already been proved to do that of diphtheria bacillus. Such in short are the properties of a germicide which science has placed at our disposal, one that could be carried to the homes of the poor, and which it is to be hoped, would contribute even to a small extent in saving more lives.

And now as to the results of the trial at Poona. I had opened a charitable dispensary from which was issued to 640 patients, the solution of Iodine Terchloride and a stimulant mixture containing the ordinary drugs used in the treatment of plague. Purgative and sedative mixtures were also issued as necessary and the whole management of the treatment was placed under a medical graduate, Dr. Paranjpe, who supervised and visited as many of the sick as he could. His reports and results have been submitted by me to one of the most eminent plague experts in this city and this gentleman's opinion is that this line of treatment is deserving of further and more extended trial not only in hospitals but much more amongst those treated at their homes. And it is with a view to place this treatment within the reach of the humblest sufferer, that I venture to appeal through you to the medical profession and the public. I have opened three stations (1) at Sitaram Tram Terminus (2) Pydhonie and (3) in Bazar Gate Street, where people would be provided "free of all cost," with the solution, with full directions for its use, and a stimulant mixture to be used in conjunction with it. These stations are placed in charge of qualified medical men, who will also visit the patients at their homes, without any remuneration, and watch the effect of treatment and give such help as necessary. Medical practitioners desirous of giving a trial to the preparation will be be supplied "free of all cost" with any quantity from the central Techno-Chemical laboratory at Girgaum. This, Sir, is the proposal which I venture to place before the public in the hope that in the interest of suffering humanity it will be cordially taken up by the authorities and the public, and that when the present epidemic is over, it may be said that even the humblest and the poorest of the sufferer had some means placed within his reach for recovering from plague, and that if he did die, he did not die from the want of means, however inadequate or, inefficient they may have been. This is the earnest prayer of,

NARANJI DWARKADAS.

Dariav Mehal, Malabar Hill, Bombay, 30th Jan.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL SUGARCANE.

Final report on the sugarcane crop of Bengal 1900:—

Explanatory—Reliable estimates of the amount of sugar or gur produced in the Province from other sources than cane are not yet available, and it is consequently impossible to include any statistics as to such products in this report. Some information on the subject has, however, been supplied by the local officers and entered in column 10 of Appendix I.

The character of the season.—In the preliminary forecast of this crop, which was issued by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, on 7th August 1900, the character of the season up to the end of July was fully described, and it was pointed out that the rainfall up to that date had been generally in defect throughout these provinces. The rainfall in August was badly distributed, and was more or less deficient everywhere, except in Orissa and the adjacent districts. In September the fall was both copious and general, and in the Burdwan Presidency and Orissa Division, it was except locally heavy. The rains ceased rather abruptly in October, during which month there was very little rain anywhere excepting in Orissa, while in November and December there was practically no rain at all in the Province. On the whole, the monsoon conditions have not been very favourable to this crop, which has also, in a few districts, suffered to some extent from insect pests.

Area sown.—Since the submission of the preliminary forecast, the figures denoting the normal area under this crop have been revised by several District Officers, with the result that the normal area under sugarcane in this Province now stands at 903,600 acres. The figures representing the area under sugarcane, both this and last year, have also been revised by some District Officers. According to the estimates of local officers, the total area actually planted with sugarcane this year in the Provinces is 837,900 acres as against 884,400 acres reported last year. The decrease of 16,500 acres is said to be due to the want of sufficient rain at the time of planting the canes.

The character of the crop.—From appendix I, it will be seen that out of the 45 districts in these Provinces, an outturn of 100 per cent. of a normal crop, or more, is looked for this year in 17 districts, while in 14 others the outturn is estimated as between 90 and 100 per cent. The 14 remaining districts return estimates varying between 80 and 89 per cent. According to the district returns the outturn for the Province, as a whole, comes to 91 per cent. of a normal crop. In the first forecast, I estimated a normal outturn for the sugarcane crop this year, but the heavy rains of September, and the subsequent dryness of the season, have altered conditions for the worse, and my present estimate of the outturn is 94 per cent. of a normal crop for the Province as a whole.

Gross outturn.—Accepting a 94 per cent. crop for the Province, the probable gross outturn of gur is 17,943,200 cwts, as compared with 16,943,700 cwts produced last year.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

YESTERDAY afternoon an adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held in the Corporation Hall, Mr. S. Rebach, presiding.

MR VAKIL AND COUNSEL'S OPINION.

Mr. Mulji Bhavanidas moved that the total income for the year 1901-1902 be passed at Rs. 100,33000.

The proposition having been seconded, Mr. Hormusji Vakil said that the proposition moved by Mr Mulji was illegal inasmuch as the total amount of income included an item of 19 lakhs in respect of the water-tax, which as he had pointed out on a previous occasion was "ultra vires. He was not going to repeat his arguments which were clearly stated by him on the former occasion, but what he desired to urge was that as the only possible opportunity the Corporation would have for a "locus penetentice" was the present, he might say that as the Municipal Commissioner told them the other day that he (Mr. Hormusji) should have produced not only counsel's opinion but also the case stated by him to counsel on the question of the water-tax, he was quite prepared to do so at that moment. He might have done so on the former occasion but the rules of procedure did not permit of his replying to the Commissioner at the time. He was quite prepared on the present occasion to produce before the Corporation instructions and queries placed before counsel and his relpies to the same which would satisfy the Corporation that his contention put forward the other day before the Corporation was not unfounded. He would proceed to read the original queries.

Mr. Wacha rising to a point of order enquired if Mr. Hormusji could now submit counsel's opinion. If Mr. Hormusji wished to do so, he might send the opinion of the counsel to the Municipal Secretary. Mr. Hormusji could not take objection to the total of the various items of receipt which had already been passed.

Mr. Hormusji on speaking on the point of order said he was desirous of pointing out that the total amount as proposed by the chairman of the Standing Committee should not be passed and in order to enable him to do so he must be allowed to state his reasons.

The President enquired of Mr. Hormusji if he wanted to raise any question in regard to the opening balance.

Mr. Hormasji said that he did not wish to speak in regard to the question of the opening balance.

The President said that the Corporation having passed the various items of income it would not be out of order to pass the aggregate of those items.

Mr. Vakil said tha the sum total mentioned was not correct having regard to the item of water-tax which was proved to be illegal and unjustifiable.

The President said that was a point which the Corporation had already determined, and it was no use further discussing the matter.

Mr. Hormusji asked the president, if he was ruled out of order in respect of his reading the opinion of the counsel with reference to the water-tax.

The president having answered in the affirmative Mr. Vakil resumed his seat.

The proposition on being put to the vote was adopted.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENCE.

Mr. Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya moved that the budget estimate of Rs. 5,308,004 in respect of expenditure for the year 1901-1902 for general superintendence be adopted.

Mr. S. D. Khote seconded the proposition and it was carried.

LICENSE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Mulji Barbhaya moved that the budget expenditure of Rs. 30,969 in respect of expenditure for the year 1901-1902 for the license department be adopted.

Mr. S. D. Khote seconded the motion.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji moved as an amendment that the proposed increase of Rs. 2,280 Licensing establishment be disallowed and that the total for the establishment be passed at Rs. 28,689. He thought employees of this department were in the habit of receiving "bukshees." A committee was already sitting for retrenchments in the department.

Dr. Viegas seconded the amendment, and said the department should be placed under the health department as was the case formerly.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said that when the matter came before the Standing Committee Dr. Viegas should not have kept silent, and as the newspaper reports showed he voted in its favour.

Dr. Viegas said he never voted in favour of the proposal at the Standing Committee, and he hoped that Mr. Dhondi should withdraw his statement.

Upon this explanation Mr. Dhondi said that what he said was on the strength of what he read in the papers, and would withdraw what he said.

Dr. Viegas further said that he did not say anything against the proposal at the Standing Committee, because canvassing which had been going on would have been redoubled. He was not aware if Mr. Dhondi had been approached in the matter.

Mr. K. N. Wadia said that Dr. Viegas seemed to say that he was the only honest man on the Standing Committee. He failed to understand what Dr. Viegas meant by saying that there was active canvassing, and that might have been redoubled. As far as he (the speaker) was concerned he never lent himself to canvassing but he judged questions on their own merits. Dr.

WHO IS PRINCE TUAN?

AN INTERESTING CHAPTER OF CHINESE HISTORY.

The identity of Prince Tuan with the view of fixing his precise position in the Imperial Family of China writes Mr. Demetrius C. Boulger, is of great practical importance, both with regard to the application in his case of the clause in the Joint Note of the Powers demanding "the most severe punishment fitting their crimes" on the personages named in the Imperial Decree of Sept. 21, and also because his son was designated successor to the present Emperor Kwangsu at the time of the coup d'etat. If report speaks truly about the proclamation of a new Emperor he is no doubt this youth.

In a note to an extract from the "Peking Gazette," given on page 24 of the last China Correspondence (China No. 4, 1900), it is stated that "Prince Tuan is the third son of Prince Tun (or fifth Prince—i. e., fifth son of Tao Kuang), and therefore first cousin of the present Emperor." It may be added to make this note clearer that Tao Kuang was Emperor from 1820 to 1850.

As the majority of people take what is stated in an official Blue-book to be unimpeachable, it may be best to begin with the plain statement that this identification is erroneous, in that Prince Tun was not the son of Tao Kuang, but of his father and predecessor Kia King, and consequently that Prince Tuan is not the first cousin of the present Emperor, and also that his son has no right to the reversion of the Throne based on his descent from a previous Emperor, so long as there are descendants still living as there are, of the Emperor, Sao Kuang.

The mistake about Prince Tun, so far as I can trace was first made by Wells Williams in his "Middle Kingdom," the first edition which was written at a time when we possessed little or no accurate information about the Chinese Court. We have all, including myself, followed one another like sheep in repeating the error ever since, and the mistake, which originally of no importance, as now to be rectified in the interests of jus ice and sound policy in China. One cause of the blunder was the belief that the numbering of the sons of Tao Kuang signified that he had that number of male children. This was not the case. His successor, Hien Fung, was the fourth Prince, the well-known Kung was the sixth, Chun, the father of the present Emperor, the seventh; and the imagination of some European writer, or his Chinese informant, filled in as many of the missing names as it could invent, among others that of Tun, a personage of the Court. As a matter of fact the numbering did not apply to sons, but to children. The fourth child of the Emperor, who was a son, would be the strict rendering of the fourth Prince, and so on. The mythical fifth Prince, identified with Prince Tun, had no real existence, because the fifth child of Tao Kuang was a daughter.

The authority on which this statement is made will not be lightly challenged. It is that of the late Sir Thomas Wade. In his treatise on "The Chinese Empire in 1849," published at Hong Kong in 1850, he writes that at that moment Tao Kuang had only seven children living, of whom the first, second, and fifth were daughters. He mentions the sixth child as having just married the daughter of the Minister Kwei-liang, which establishes its identity with Prince Kung, or the sixth Prince. It may be added to remove any impression that Tao Kuang's family was increased after the moment at which Sir Thomas Wade was writing, that the Emperor died before the treatise was finally printed, and that he was then seventy years of age.

Having shown that Tun was not the son of the Emperor Tao Kuang, I now proceed to establish in all probability his true identity. In the same pamphlete by Sir Thomas Wad there is a foot-note carrying back the story to the accession of Tao Kuang in 1820, on the death of his father Kia Cing. It is there stated that the wife of Kia King was seduced in 1820, to waive the claims of her own son, a boy of fifteen, in favour of Tao Kuang, a son by another wife, and a man of forty, who had saved his father's life in 1813 during an attack on the Palace by some members of the Water Lily Society. Sir Thomas Wade calls this youth the Prince of Tun; Gutzlaff in his "Life of Tao Cuang" calls him Hwuy Wang. There is no doubt so that the same person is designated under the two names. The Empress-Dowager, as she was called after the death of her husband, was treated with the greatest respect and defereace by her stepson, Tao Cuang, during his reign of thirty years, and only predeceased him by a few months. Hwuy Wang, Prince of Tun, was only a boy when his elder half-brother became Emperor, but in 1831 he was grown up, and he took advantage of Tao Kuang's serious illness in that year to intrigue for the succession to the throne. As Tao Kuang's only son at that time, and heir, by the first of his wives, had just died, there was no better claimant, and if Tao Kuang had died then, Hwuy Wang, Prince of Tun, would have become Emperor. But instead of dying Tao Kuang recovered, and immediately afterwards his wife of the first period presented him with a son, destined to become the Emperor Hien Fung, and subsequently with other children. After this abortive scheming Hwuy Wang Prince of Tun, was out of favour at Court, and in 1850, on the death of Tao Kuang, he was suspected of a wish to intrigue again for the Throne. If he did so it was not of any avail. His name reappears in 1858 as President of a Commission, and I am informed that he died ten or twenty years ago at a good old age. I could narrate a story which would prove that he was not on good terms with the present Empress-Dowager, which is not surprising, considering that she was the executioner of his eldest son, but it would draw me away from the main point. If Prince Tuan died ten years ago he was eighty-five years of age, and it is important to remember that Prince Tuan is now at least fifty-five years of age.

Prince Tuan is the third son of Prince Tun. His two elder brothers were Tsai-Yuen, Prince of I, and Tsai-Lan, Duke Lan, described in the "Livre Jaune as "Auxiliary Duke of the State," whatever that may be. People have probably forgotten the career of Tsai-Yuen, Prince of I, forty years ago, when he blazed like a meteor on the political horizon of China for a brief season. He was the leader of the extreme antiforeign party in 1859-60, just as much as Prince Tuan is to-day. It was he who imprisoned Sir Harry Parkes, Lord Loch, and the other Europeans who broke faith at Tungchow, and who declared for war when peace had been practically concluded. But he was not punished for his anti-foreign policy. He escaped Scot-free for the cruelties inflictedjon Brabazon, Bowlby, and his other unfortunate prisoners. In the year 1861, on the death of the Emperor Hien Fung, he was left in charge of the government as President of a Council of Regency. This did not suit the present Empress-Dowager and her ally Empress Tsi An, the legal widow of Hien Fung. They arrested Tsai-Yuen, the Prince of I, sentenced him to death, and sent him the silken girdle wherewith he might commit the happy dispatch in accordance with the privileges of the Imperial House. His younger brother, Prince Tuan, after striving for thirty-five years in vain to obtain a place in the administration, has now attempted to respeat the role which his elder brother played with less dramatic effect than the patron and president of the Boxers produced in June 1900.

Prince Tuan, the son of Prince Tun, is the grandson, then, not of the Emperor Tao Kuang, but of his father and predecessor, Kia King. He was only a belia or ordinary member of the Imperial clan, until 1884, when the Emperor Kwangsu raised him to the grade of a Prince of the second rank, with the title of Prince of Tuan.

What are the practical consequences of this identification of Tuan? They are two in number. First, it serves to fix in his case what "the most severe punishment fitting his crime" may be. If his elder brother could be executed (self-inflicted death by means of the silken girdle) for plotting against the present Empress-Dowager, the death-sentence (the form of execution is immaterial) can as certainly be carried out in the case of Tuan for attacking the Legations, &c. If Prince Tuan escapes his deserts, he will surely wreak his vengeance sooner or later on his denunciators, and his escape will be generally accepted in China as proof of the weakness and vacillation of the European Governments. Were proof needed for this statement it would be found in Li Hung Chang's advice to M. Bezaure, French Consul-General at Shanghai, last July, to the effect that the foreign Powers should at all costs obtain the execution of Prince Tuan.

The second practical consequence of fixing Prince Tuan's identity is that his son Pu-chin becomes absolutely ineligible as Heir-Apparent, or, to use the Chinese phrase, "for the purpose of continuing the Imperial line." He is not the descendant of Tao Kuang, and until that Emperor's descendants are extinct there is no justification for going back in the selection of an Heir-Apparent to the descendants of his predecessor. The late Prince Kung, the most enlightened of all the Manchu princes, left several sons, and these have certainly the prior claim in default of family to the present Emperor, who is still only thirty years of age. There is another objection to Pu-chun. It has never been the practice in China to nominate Heirs-Apparent long before the vacancy on the throne. That step has always been reserved for the Emperor's death bed, when the Son of Heaven was almost *in articulo mortis*. On this ground, also, the nomination of Pu-chun might be nullified as unprecedented and illegal. His nomination was part of the second *coup de etat* at Pekin, when it was intended to appoint not an Heir-Apparent but a new Emperor, by getting rid of Kwangsu, as had been done with his predecessor Tungche.

THE VERNACULARS AND OUR UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is gratifying to find that, at last, the Vernaculars have found a place in the curriculum of studies of our University. The late lamented Mr. Justice Ranade was the heart and soul of the movement for the re-admission of the vernaculars into the portals of our University, and had that learned scholar been alive this day, he would have been greatly pleased to see that his efforts have been to some extent crowned with success. In certain quarters it is believed that Dr. Mackichan has been hostile to the introduction of the vernaculars for the higher examinations. This is not correct. Long before the proposal of Mr. Ranade was brought before a meeting of the Faculty-in-Arts, I had a conversation with Dr. Mackichan on the subject, and he informed me that "after mature consideration he was of opinion that the vernaculars should be given a trial at the M.A., at first, and if this was acceptable, he would gladly support Mr. Ranade's proposal." Mr. Ranade was informed of this; but that devoted patriot would not accept any such compromise, and wanted that the question should be decided by the Faculty-meeting on its own merits.

The proposal adopted by the Senate at their last meeting will, no doubt, give stimulus to the study of the vernaculars; and as remarked by Mr. Giles, it may eventually lead to the growth and development of the languages by the production of new treatises on useful subjects. At present, what is wanted for the proper growth and development of the vernacular literature is some encouragement and support, moral as well as material, from the members of the Governing class, in addition to the voluntary individual efforts made by the people themselves. A careful study of the writings of the early Maratha poets and of the times in which they lived, will clearly indicate to us that it was under the sunshine of the happy and prosperous reigns of the Yadao kings of Devgiri that the poetic literature of the Marathas was developed and was at its zenith. The great Maratha poets, Mukundraj and Dnyanadev whose works the "Vivek-Sindhu" and "Dnyaneshwari" have been selected as text books for the M.A., flourished in the reigns of the Maratha Kings, Jaitrapal and Kandev, and by whom they were patronized. It is stated that the King Jaitrapal (Jaitingi) was at first, hostile to Bramhans and learned men, and he had imprisoned a number of learned Bramhans simply because none of them could satisfactorily explain to him what the "Bramha" was. At last Mukundraj volunteered to convince the King of the truths of Vedantism and to explain to him what the "Bramha" and Maya were. The king was so much pleased with the poet's knowledge and learning that at his request he realeased all the Bramhans and from that day the King became his faithful disciple. At the end of his great poem the "Vivek-Sindhu (Ocean of Discrimination) the poet says:—"Ballal was the son of Nrisiotha (Bhillam), His son was Jaitrapal and it was at the request of Jaitrapal that this work was written." The poet Mukundraj has written two other works, viz: Paramanrita and Mulasthambh. The former is a metaphysical work explaining the principles of Vedantism and the latter is a poem in praise of the God Shiva. Mahadev who succeeded Jaitrapal and Ramdev, who succeeded Mahadev on the throne of Devgiri were both great patrons of learning. During their reigns flourished the three great Maratha Pundits and poets, Himadri, Bopdev and Dnyanadev. Hemadri was the minister of these two kings, and he is also the Author of several works such as Shahervarga Chintamani, &c. But he is specially famous among the Marathas for his introduction of the Modi characters, of which he is supposed to be the inventor, and the Modi is up to this day known among the Marathas as Hemdpanti lipi. This is not all. Hemadpant gives us at the end of his work "Vratakhanda" (an excellent genealogy of the Kings of the Yadav dynasty; and so critical a scholar as Dr. Bhandakar considers this as, for the most part, correct and reliable. Dnyanadev who flourished in the reign of the last Hindu King of Devgiri was also patronized by the King. He wrote in the "abhang" and "ovi" metre, but the best of his works is the "Dynaneshwari" which is a learned commentary on the Bhagwat Gita. At the end of the Dnyaneshwari the poet gives the date of its completion which is shaka 1212, i. e., 1290 A. D. A few years after this Alla-ud-din invaded the Dekkhan and seized Devgiri. In the year 1307 came to an end the glory and independence of the Maratha Empire of Devgiri, and with it also came to an end the days of sun-shine and glory of the Maratha language and literature. For three hundred years after the death of Dnyaneshwar we have not a single Maratha writer or poet of any importance. And what is the cause of this? Was it not the oppressive Moslem rule and want of support and stimulus?

Sir, with your indulgence, I wish to show in a future communication, how, in the next two centuries (that is from the 16th to the 18th century) with the rise and growth of the Maratha power, the Maratha literature also grew and developed. Before I conclude, however, allow me, Sir, to say a few words about the remarks made by our worthy Vice-Chancellor at the last meeting. The learned Vice-Chancellor asked whether any one present in the Senate had a practical knowledge of the two works selected for the M. A. examination. With all due deference to the Vice-Chancellor, I beg to state that the number of such persons is not so small as he believes it to be. And the reason is this. The Gita is considered very sacred by the Hindus, and it is believed that Dnyanadeo was an incarnation of the God Vishnu born for the explicit purpose of explaining the Divine Gita to the Hindus. It is therefore considered very meritorious to read the "Dnyaneshwari," and there are several devout Maratha Hindus even in this city who do not take their meals unless they have read a chapter of the "Dnyaneshwari" which is now printed with copious notes and the original text. It is, no doubt true, that the number of persons who possess a critical knowledge of these two works is very limited, and prominent among those few who have made a critical study of these works is Professor Rajaram Ramkrishna, who has from time to time published the results of his researches in the columns of the "Vividha-Dnyan Vistar."—Yours, &c.

P. B. POSHI.

Naigaum, Jan. 31st.

AN EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you please permit me to correct a misstatement in the report of an Evening Entertainment appearing in your issue of yesterday? To non-Hindoos the matter may seem unimportant and even trivial, but it is one which deeply affects the sentiments and self-respect of Hindoos and especially of Bhatias to which caste the bridegroom and bride belong and to which point therefore they attach the greatest importance. It is said that large presents were made to the relatives of the bride, the obvious suggestion being that the presents were made by or on behalf of the bridegroom. Let me say emphatically that no presents whatever were or could have been made to the bride's relatives by the relatives of the bridegroom and if such an attempt was made even by the wealthiest family no honourable or self-respecting father or other relatives of the bride, however poor, would ever dream of accepting any presents. Indeed the practice is all the other way, it being the privilage of the bride's relatives to play the roll of donors to the family of the bridegroom.

FACTS.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIE'S BILL.

THE DECCAN SABHA'S VIEWS.

THE Secretaries of the Deccan Sabha, Poona, have addressed the following representation to the Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, on the above subject:—

SIR,—We have been directed by the Council of the Deccan Sabha to submit, for the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor and the Legislative Council, the following representation on Bill No. II of 1899 (a Bill for the better management of Municipal affairs in Mofussil Towns and Cities) as revised by the Select Committee appointed by the Legislative Council for the purpose. The Council of the Sabha desires at the outset to acknowledge the very conciliatory spirit in which the Select Committee appears to have considered the objections and criticisms urged by various public bodies against the Bill as originally drafted, and the Council has no doubt that the public of this Presidency will feel deeply grateful to the Select Committee and especially to the Hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, for removing from the Bill many of the provisions which were of a distinctly retrograde character and which had filled the minds of the people with grave dissatisfaction and alarm. Thus the original proposal to make every Councillor removable from office by the Governor in Council or the Commissioner, on the vague ground of "misconduct" or "neglect of duty," has been abandoned in favour of a much more reasonable provision, borrowed from the Calcutta Municipal Act, to leave the initiative in the matter with the Municipality itself. The proposal to have half the Managing Committee nominated by Government has been given up in the case of all Municipalities and only for Karachi provision is made for the nomination of one member of the Managing Committee by the local Chamber of Commerce. The election of the chairman of the Managing Committee will not now require confirmation by Government and in the case of those Municipalities which have the privilege of electing their own President, the election of Vice-President will not now be subject to the approval of Government. The provision to saddle Municipal Corporations with the cost of famine and plague measures has been so far modified that municipalities will now be called upon to bear these charges if only funds are available after making adequate provision for the efficient discharge of their ordinary duties. The original proposal to empower the Governor in Council to add to Municipal taxation "suo motu," whenever it appeared to him "that the taxation in any Municipality is inadequate for the proper performance of their duties or is insufficient having regard to the resources of the inhabitants," has been so far restricted in scope that the power will now be exercised only when a default has been committed by the municipality justifying Government intervention under the provisions of the "Control" chapter, or when a tax proposed by the Municipality is disallowed by Government, and it is thought necessary to impose another in its place. The special provisions about City Municipalities have also been much improved. It is now left open to them to secure efficiency of administration by appointing an officer described in the Bill as Chief Officer possessing certain statutory powers, or by delegating to their present secretaries whatever powers are necessary for such efficiency of administration, Government reserving to themselves under the "Control" Chapter the power to require the appointment of a Chief Officer when necessary. The statutory powers sought by the Bill to be conferred on the Chief Officer have also been much curtailed and they are now such as may be safely entrusted to an executive officer who has to give effect to the resolutions of the body under which he serves. He is now made removable from office by a special majority of the Municipality without any reference to Government or by even a bare majority with the sanction of Government. In other respects too, the excessive importance which the original Bill seemed to attach to the Chief Officer has been greatly reduced and no one can now say that the Bill proposes to make the Chief Officer master, instead of servant, of the Municipality. The provisions about notified areas will not now be be applied to villages or to groups of villages, and this will prevent Municipal taxation from being imposed on strictly rural areas. And at the head quarters of a Taluka where a notified area is created, the funds will be administered not by a single individual who might have even been an outsider, but by a small committee, composed mostly, if not entirely, of local men. In these and several other particulars the revised Bill is a decided improvement on the original draft, and the Council of the Sabha is persuaded that the changes and modifications made by the select Committee will go a great way towards allaying popular apprehensions on the subject. The work of the Select Committee is entitled to the cordial appreciation of public bodies also on other grounds. The wording of the sections has been carefully revised and their order made more logical. The provisions for regulating Municipal elections, for the conduct of business, for the recovery of Municipal dues, for regulating the construction of buildings and for enforcing sanitation, have been greatly improved and the Sabha is clearly of opinion that Municipal bodies will find the revised provisions in several instances far more intelligible and more effective for purposes of practical administration than the obscurely-expressed and sometimes over-lapping provisions of the original Bill.

But while the Sabha gratefully recognizes the alterations and improvements thus far made by the Select Committee in the original draft of the Bill, it regrets to find that in some important particulars the Select Committee has allowed the provisions of the Bill to stand as they were and the Sabha submits that unless these provisions are dropped or at least modified during the passage of the Bill through the Legislative Council, they will seriously detract from the value of the Bill in the eyes of the people. The Sabha will say nothing here about the fact that the Select Committee has paid no heed to the request of popular bodies that advantage should be taken of the present revision of Municipal Law to "give a wider scope" to the principle of election, as was in effect promised by Sir James Fergusson in 1884. It was indeed much to be wished that the Bill had provided for a minimum of two-thirds elected members, especially in the case of City Municipalities. The Bill however only retains the old minimum of one-half. And though the Sabha regrets that no attempt is made to move forwards here, it recognizes that there is also no retrogression. But on the subject of sectional representation, the provision for which is retained in the revised Bill, the Sabha deems it its duty to renew its protest of last April that the provision needlessly emphasises invidious race distinctions and sectional differences, which, in the absence of very strong necessity, ought not to meet with encouragement at the hands of the State in the shape of statutory recognition. The Sabha respectfully invites the attention of Government to the fact that in 1883 Sir James Peile, speaking on behalf of Government, expressly declared that Government wished to retain the power to nominate a certain proportion of members (subject to a maximum limit of one half) for the special purpose of securing representations to sections or minorities that might otherwise remain unrepresented. After stating that the elected members were to be not less than one half and might be any larger proportion, Sir James Peile observed—"The nomination of the residuum is subject to the elective system. The intention is of course to secure through a simple expedient the representation of minorities by nominating to seats on the boards either well-qualified persons who have been unwilling to canvass or members of sects and classes which have not succeeded in returning a representative or sufficient representatives by election." It will be seen from this extract that when the Act of 1884 was passed, it was the clear intention of those who were responsible for that legislation that a minimum proportion of one-half was to be unconditionally reserved for election by rate-payers without distinction of race or sections, and that if the results of such election showed that any section or minority was not adequately represented, Government were to use their power of nomination for redressing the inequality. The present proposal therefore is an attempt to go back upon what has been expressly guaranteed to the people, and the Sabha earnestly prays that the Legislative Council will be pleased to drop this unfortunate and distinctly retrograde provision. If Government are anxious to secure the representation of sections by means of election, there is nothing to prevent them from assigning a certain number of seats, which are at their own disposal, to such sections or minorities, and filling them in accordance with the recommendations of the latter.

Another point on which the Sabha feels keenly is the proposal to levy contributions from Municipalities for the maintenance of lepers and lunatics, as also for meeting the cost of the extra wear and tear, to which Imperial and Provincial roads are subjected, in Municipal areas. In regard to the first, the Sabha begs leave to point out that leprosy and lunacy are not local diseases for which any particular Municipality may be held responsible. And if the Provincial Government has to spend money on the maintenance of lepers and lunatics, this money, where it cannot be realised from the relatives of such lepers and lunatics, ought to come out of the Provincial treasury to which the whole Province contributes. And as regards Provincial and Imperial roads in Municipal areas, it is unfair to levy any special contributions from Municipal funds, because if the residents within Municipal areas use such roads, they use them as general tax-payers to the Imperial or Provincial Treasury. Moreover, the Bill expressly provides for the exemption of vehicles belonging to Government from the payment of tolls and wheel-taxes, and the Sabha cannot understand how Government, who do not wish to pay anything for the use of Municipal roads, proposed to call upon Municipalities to pay for the use of Imperial or Provincial roads by the residents of Municipal areas. In regard to the provisions empowering Government to add to Municipal taxation "suo motu," the Sabha begs leave to protest in particular against the proposal that when a tax proposed by a Municipality is disallowed by Government, Government might impose another tax in its stead. The Sabha would respectfully point out that this is not a logical position for Government to take. If Government do not wish to allow a particular tax to be imposed in a Municipal area, the only proper course open to Government is to ask the Municipality to propose another tax in its place. The present proposal is a needless encroachment on the legitimate province of a Municipality, and is likely, if passed into law, to produce mischievous results.

There are several minor points on which the Sabha desires to renew its suggestions of April last. Thus the Sabha would once more urge upon the attention of Government the desirability of allowing an appeal from the decision of the District Judge in regard to election suits on points of law, and especially to allow an appeal when a candidate has been disqualified by the Judge from offering himself again for election owing to his having committed a corrupt practice. The minimum limit of 15,000 inhabitants which is now prescribed for city Municipalities is too low and the Sabha submits that it should be raised to at least 25,000. The proposal to empower the Chief Officer to make all appointments, the salary of which does not exceed Rs. 20 a month, without the previous sanction of the Municipality, is open to the objection that this will virtually enable him to appoint to all places except those of officers, in the case of most City Municipalities, and the Sabha would submit that the limit should be reduced from Rs. 20 to Rs. 15 a month. These and other of matters of a similar nature about which the Sabha has expressed its views at some length in its memorial of April last will, it is respectfully hoped, receive more sympathetic attention at the hands of the Legislative Council than they seem to have done in the Select Committee and that the gracious assurance given by his Excellency the Governor in June last that the Bill will be dealt with, "in a liberal and conciliatory spirit" will thereby be amply fulfilled.

THE GAY PARISIENNE.

WE are asked to draw attention to the coming entertainment at the Novelty theatre next week. On this occasion M'lle Vivienne Dagmar, assisted by amateur ladies and gentlemen will produce the sparkling musical comedy by Ivan Caryll entitled "The Gay Parisienne." M'lle Dagmar's abilities are well-known and it is only necessary to give the cast as a guarantee of the skill with which each character will be personated. Mr. Ebenezer Honeycomb, Mr. Geo. Arnold; Mrs. Honeycomb, Mrs. Crofton Wilmer; Norah, Miss Jessie Maddie; Mabel, Miss D'Estrange; Major Fossdyke, Mr. J. K. Sunderland; May, Ethel and Gladys, Miss Winfred Onslow, Miss Nelly Tyler, and Miss Myrene Muriel; Amos Dingle, Mr. Wilfred Hutchins; Tom Eveleigh, Mr. Thomas George-Algernon P. Ducie, Mr. R. Smith; Percy Tooting and Cecil Smith, Mr. P. Anthony and Mr. Cecil Snow; Hans, Mr. Ben Defrees; Gretchen, Mr. W. Fitchett; Ruth, Mr. Peter Lowe; Blatterwater, Mr. Frank Duncan; M. Auguste Pompier, Mr. O. S. Piper; and Mdlle Julie Bon-Bon, Mlle. Vivianne Dagmar.

The entertainment will conclude with the celebrated Serpentine Dance by Mlle. Vivianne Dagmar, with limelight effects.

THE DAY OF MOURNING A BANK HOLIDAY.

A Bombay Government "Gazette" Extraordinary issued to-day states:—Whereas Saturday, the 2nd February 1901, has been set apart as a day of public mourning for Her late Majesty Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Empress of India; and whereas the proper observance of the day in Banks and other places of business can only be secured in accordance with the provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, by declaring the said day to be a public holiday and cannot be provided for by other means:

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare Saturday, the second day of February next, to be a public holiday within the meaning of the said Act.

BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.

THE annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Corporation was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, Apollo Street, Fort, Mr. H. C. Wright presided. On the motion of Mr. Dorabji Cursetji Shroff, the Directors' report, together with the balance sheet and profit and loss account, which was read before the meeting, was adopted and the declaration of a dividend of Rs. 270 per share of the original issue and Rs. 67-8 per share of the third issue, was sanctioned. Messrs. Vasonji Khimji and T. C. Macrae, who retired from the board by rotation were re-elected directors of the Corporation, Messrs. C. E. Nixon and Fardoonji Ardeshir Cursetji were re-appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 350 each. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

PASSENGERS PER AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. IMPERATOR.

THE following is the list of passengers per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, Captain A. Fellner, sailing for Trieste to-day (Friday). Medical examination at Victoria Dock, No 7, at 5 p.m., sharp:—

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Benthien, Miss M E	Ruhland, Revd A
Beresford, Mr E A and child	Schaal, Revd, Mrs, child and infant
Davies, Mrs D	
Joss, Mrs W	Schmidt, Mr L and Mrs
Lehmann, Mr A	Schulze, Mr H
Marker, Revd F L	Stokes, Dr W
Mathers, Rev J	Thomas, Miss
Mayer, Mr A	Uehlinger, Mr H
Oldenberg, Mr H	Wieland, Revd, Mrs, child and infant
Rodier, Mr R	

FOR PORT SAID.

Metaxa, Mr J M and Mrs	Nahapiet, Mr J S

FOR SUEZ.

Collins, Mr H	Mitarachi, Mr J P and Mrs
Kropp, Mr Ph	Wolf, Mrs and 3 Misses

FOR ADEN.

DeFraysinet, Mr J	Smith, Lt A A

DIVINE SERVICE.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

February 2.

Purification of the B. V. Mary.

8-30 a.m. (Madras time).—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.

6-30 p.m. (Madras time.)—Service of Mourning on the day of the funeral of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India. A detachment of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers will attend.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

Saturday, February 2.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

6 p.m.—Service of Mourning.

ST. PATER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

February 1.

Festival of the Purification.

7 a.m.—Requiem Celebration for H. M. the Queen.

8 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.

February 2.

7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.

6 p.m.—Service of Mourning.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

Saturday, February 2.

Day of her late Majesty's funeral.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist. Hymn 291, 182 and 123.

6 p.m.—Funeral Service.

THE ODOL BOTTLE (Patented throughout the world) is a unique ornament for every toilet table, and its use is novel and easy. (See Illustration.)

THE TASTE OF ODOL is exceedingly agreeable, refreshing, and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is, practically, as refreshing for the mouth as a bath is for the body.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ld., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

THE SITE OF HOLWELLS' MONUMENT.

The following letter appears in the columns of the "Englishman."

SIR,—In a recent letter from Calcutta it was stated that Sir Ashley Eden's statue has been removed from the site over the ravalin ditch into which the bodies of the Black Hole victims were promiscuously thrown on the morning of the 21st June, 1756. The reason for this removal is to reproduce the Holwell Monument, which marked the spot previous to 1821. By order of the Marquis of Hastings the original dilapidated structure was then removed as one of the improvements in Tank (now Dalhousie) Square.

The operations of the "Committee for improving the Town of Calcutta" were then in full swing. The new (your present) Custom House had just been completed. Opposite its Southeast gate stood the old neglected monument; mere depressing in its appearance, if the latest drawings of it were correct, than many of equal age now standing in the South Park Street Cemetery. The Improvements Committee had an eye on removing the then naked workhouse and warehouse look from the front of the Writers Buildings, by the construction, which was sanctioned, of three pedments supported on colonnades which formed handsome verandahs. The building was used for the college, and its several offices; and had accommodation for many of the students. These additions, which many in Calcutta will remember, transformed an completely the look of the north side of Tank Square, to the people of that time, as Mr. Martin's beautifully designed facade, which replaced them did in our time. The real reason for the Governor-General's order for the dismantling of the old monument may be found in some of the old records; yet there can be but one opinion among the European community as to marking the spot by a substantial stone monument with a platform sufficiently wide to be used by the public as a refuge at that busy crossing. There should be very little difficulty in ascertaining the exact position of the Holwell Monument.

It is clearly marked in Lieutenant-Colonel Markwood's large map of Calcutta as surveyed in 1754-5 for the then Commissioner of Police. It also appears in Mr. Upjohn's survey of the town done in 1792-93. If any, on the large scale, of these maps are in the records, surely measurements from Mr. Roskell Baynes' "bench mark" at the north-east corner of the E. I. Railway house in Fairlie Place, and from Professor Wilson's plan of the Old Fort foundations at the eastern gate-way would verify the exact position on the present roadway.

During the controversy as to the Black Hole site the distance from the north-east angle of the Old Fort Bastion was chained by a surveyor, now is Calcutta, and found, from Orme's larger plan of Old Fort William, to place the actual position twenty-five feet further north than that marked by a stone pavement at the eastern entrance of the Post Office; and there the walls and lower dungeon of the Black Hole were found in 1821, when the place was cleared for the Calcutta Collectorate buildings between the Post Office and the Custom House gates. There cannot be a vestige of the Holwell Monument foundations left now as during the thirty-three years the writer knew the locality, that corner of Tank Square has been opened for the drainage schemes; the filtered and unfiltered water schemes, two tramway schemes, the older metre-gauge, one passing through the Custom House Compound—must have destroyed every vestige of any foundation opposite the eastern gateway. It was not then the practice to put in heavy foundations to any of the ordinary erections. The small depth to which those of the Old Fort curtain walls went, astonished Mr. Roskell Baynes. When the ground was faulty heavy sal timbers were freely used, and built on, and not deep foundations. During one of these excavations the same gentleman took a lot of trouble. He could find nothing of the old monument, but saw from the sections of the cutting that the mould showed signs of animal matter. His papers relating to his work are in the Asiatic Society.

In order to assist, if possible, in making a correct record of the names that should appear on the new Black Hole monument, I shall forward by an early mail the following interesting lists, viz. "A list of those killed in the defence of Calcutta and Fort William, and of those who died in the Black Hole, over-heated, and for want of water."

List No. 1—Killed.
" 2—Shot themselves.
" 3—Died in the Black Hole.
" 4—Drowned in escaping.
" 5—Wounded and died after being let out of the Black Hole.
" 6—Escaped the Black Hole, but ordered to leave Calcutta.
" 7—Sent from the Black Hole to Muxadvat.
" 8—Made prisoners at Cossimbazar.
" 9—Made prisoners at Dacca.
" 10—Then follows a "list of those who escaped to the ships and were there in July, 1756, or are since dead.

Edinburgh, Jan. 6. THOMAS R. MUNRO.

MILITARY NEWS.

SIR HENRY JAMES, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., has resigned the honorary Colonelcy of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

OWING to the death of the Queen-Empress of India the Commander-in-Chief's plans have been changed, and Sir Arthur Power Palmer will halt at Barkacha Camp till the 30th instant.

The Post Office has notified that postal articles for the British Contingent, China Field Force, can now be registered at post offices in India. Such articles cannot, however, be insured or sent under the value-payable system.

THE following message has been sent by the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary of State for War:—"The whole of the army in India deeply deplores the loss of their beloved Sovereign. Please convey our true and respectful sympathy to the Royal Family." The reply received by Sir A. P. Palmer from the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick runs:—"I am commanded by the King to convey to you and to the whole of the Indian Army His Majesty's appreciation of your message deploring the death of Queen Victoria and expressing your sympathy with the Royal Family. His Majesty is deeply touched by the devotion and loyalty of his Indian Army."

A CHINESE EXECUTION.

THE special correspondent of the "Lokalanzeiger" gives an account of the execution of the Manchu officer, En Hai, the actual murderer of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister.

The execution took place on the exact spot in the middle of the thoroughfare, now named Ketteler-street, on which the murder was committed.

The murderer was brought to the place of execution in a Chinese mule-cart. His handcuffs were then removed and his hands tied to his back and the chains round his feet loosened. He knelt down in Chinese fashion. En Hai showed no fear, but looked round unconcernedly, and several times smiled in a sneering manner.

Then addressing the people nearest to him he said in Chinese, "I am bought," afterwards laughing in rather a forced manner. Just before the executioner came upon the scene En Hai proudly exclaimed, "Look at me, my heart is steady."

The murderer having been formally handed over to the Chinese authorities to be dealt with, the Chinese executioner immediately stepped forward, and with one blow and a back sweep of his broad knife-like sword separated the head from the body, all the executioner's assistants simultaneously shouting "Well done." The murderer's head was placed in an iron cage for public exhibition, and the body was carried away in a coffin.—"Central News."

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters and letters addressed "Post Office," Bombay:—

Barbasch Hermann	Freilich Marcus	Nickson W
Blohm Edward	Gaillet Louise Mrs	Peyton Mrs
Brockelie Sophie	Hand F	Policoff R Mrs
Broun Soppit	Hanly Geo C H	Presman N
Brown W T	Harvey M Mrs	Roberts John Mrs
Caillot E	Hirsch W Antone	Rodgers Mrs
Cameron Mrs	Maitgnon I T	Searson Miss
Cardini Alexandre	Meer Sims Miss	Schmidt F E Oskar
Connell R A	Miller John	Schuh Samuel
Dumas Joseph	Moore G F	Standt R
Dupholt J P	Murray G H	Usborne Gordon
Flocker Fritza	Nelsen J	Votbragh J T S

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette* January 31.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt G W Jenney I M S has been appointed to be Residency Surgeon, Baroda.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A H A Simcox B A Oxon I C S to act as Political Agent, Aundh and Phaltan pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Lieut Col W P Kennedy to be Political Agent Cutch; Lieut Col J W Wray to be Political Agent Savantvadi; Lieut Col L L Fenton to be Sub pro tem Administrator of the Navanagar State his lien on his substantive appointment in British service of First Asst Political Agent Kathiawar being suspended; and Mr L P Walsh C I E to be First Asst Political Agent Kathiawar.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J A G Wales I C S to be Administr

CURRENT SUPERSTITIONS IN CHINA

(BY HORACE WYNDHAM).

As the majority of people no doubt are aware, China is the land of superstition. So greatly is this the case that to practically every native in the country there is a hidden significance in even the most ordinary circumstances attending his daily life. Thus, if a child scalds himself by upsetting a kettle of hot water over his body, he attributes the disaster to the "evil eye" of an enemy, and not—as would a despised "foreign devil"—to the simple fact that the water was hot. So, too, when a Celestial goes out in the rain unprovided with an umbrella, and thus gets drenched, he accounts for the matter by recollecting that he omitted to recite a certain formula on commencing the excursion, or something of the sort. To the Western mind, of course, there is something very silly and childish in all this, but to the teeming millions who render allegiance to the "Sun of Heaven and first Cousin to the Moon" the due observance of the innumerable superstitions that confront them at every turn is a very serious matter indeed. The slightest neglect of any of them is—so the average Chinaman is firmly convinced—a direct passport to the gravest disaster, while, on the other hand, proper compliance with them is believed to bring with it nothing but good fortune.

Under these circumstances, it will easily be understood that in the Flowery Land there exists the greatest possible belief in Luck. How extraordinarily pronounced, however, this belief happens to be can scarcely be estimated by those who have never lived in the country. Thus, the Yellow Man has certain names, colours, animals, cloths, trees, flowers, and places of residence, ect., which he instinctively associates with good fortune, and, conversely, he is similarly supplied with ones that entail upon the person rash enough to make use of them, an inevitable train of ill-luck. Consequently, the problem of enjoying a pleasureable existence rests solely upon ordering one's life in rigid accordance with this doctrine. At least this is the theory; for its failure to give unbounded satisfaction in practice, one can only recommend the reader to apply in person to Hsiu Ts'ai, of "Men of Talent"—the body by whom the list was first drawn up.

A circumstance with which the enquirer is bound to be struck is the great scope of this list. Indeed every possible contingency seems to be provided for therein. Thus, one is told of "lucky" days on which to "seek an audience of the Emperor," to "undertake domestic affairs," or to "make proposals of marriage." Curiously enough, this last is identical with that recommended for "performing desperate deeds or facing situations of peril," upon. To the "barbarian" mind the coincidence will appear a little strange.

After days colours are dealt with in this guide to fortune. Among those recommended as ensuring "luck" upon their employers is first and foremost, yellow. This is because that it is held to signify the brightness of the sunshine. Hence the belief that a house painted in this shade will enjoy the especial protection of Heaven. It is on this account, no doubt, that yellow is the Imperial colour in China and the hue of which the Emperor's State dresses are made. Prior to A. D. 581 however, it was red, but in the Tang dynasty (618—906) the change was made.

One of the most deeply rooted of the host of superstitions prevalent in China, is concerned with the fate of wives who die childless. This, according to the belief in question, is the reverse of pleasant, assuming as it does, the form of consignment to a "Lake of Blood" in one of the ten Buddhist wells provided for evil-doers. Residence therein, however, is not held to be perpetual, provided the sufferers' friends are in a position to pay the priests to obtain intercession. As may be imagined, this particular superstition is fostered by the priesthood with especial care, for upon adherence to it depends their main source of income.

Travellers in the Flowery Land—especially those who have penetrated at all into the interior—have frequently been puzzled at hearing themselves accused by the natives of possessing "the evil eye." Very naturally they have endeavoured to ascertain why the Celestial refrains from describing both their eyes in the same uncomplimentary fashino. The average Chinaman, however has a rooted aversion to giving explanations, and, consequently, the knowledge-seekers have, as a general rule, been compelled to depart uninformed. From the researches of an authority who has carefully investigated this subject, the present writer can perhaps throw a little light thereon. At any rate, he offers in solution of the apparent mystery the information that there existed, a thousand years ago, or more, an unassailable conviction that the inhabitants of China alone were provided with two eyes. Hence the restriction, to the singular number when referring to Europeans.

Perhaps the most deeply implanted of all the numerous superstitions that still flourish—despite increasing intercourse with foreigners—in Cathay is the one known as the Feng Shui. This, which exercises an extraordinary grip over every section of the community, is somewhat akin to that branch of divination known to Western peoples as geomancy. Put briefly, its main principle is a belief in the power of the earth to attract good fortune, provided its configuration conforms to that of a "lucky" animal or inanimate object. Thus if the outline of a hill bears an appreciable resemblance to a lion—as does the rock of Gibraltar—the Celestial jerry-builder straightway deems it an excellent place for erecting "eligible residences" upon. This is because to the Chinese mind the lion is symbolical of good fortune. When the resemblance is not strikingly apparent, it must not be supposed that "John" suffers himself to be nonplussed thereby in the least. What he does on these occasions is to assist nature, by planting trees (to indicate a tail) or digging a ditch (to suggest a mouth) etc. If Feng-Shui "no veily good, me make him first shop quick timee" he remarks blandly, as he sets to work, spade in hand, to make the necessary alterations. That Art and not Nature, is, under these circumstances, responsible for a good Feng-Shui is a matter of no moment to him. A first-class Feng-Shui is the object of his desire, and—like the soapless infant of the advertisement placards—"he won't be happy till he gets it."

A FAMOUS FIGHTING REGIMENT.

THE famous corps of The King's (Liverpool Regiment) may not, and does not, possess as many battle honours as some other regiments in the British Army; but there are few regiments of older standing, or possessing greater historical interest. It originated in stirring and important times, and for more than two hundred years has maintained its position as one of Great Britain's oldest fighting bodies. Of the seven regiments territorially associated with Lancanshire—The King's Own the King's, The Lancashire, Fusiliers, The East Lancashire, The South Lancashire, The Loyal North Lancashire, and The Manchester—The King's has been the most intimately connected with the campaigns of Marlborough. The honours begin with "Blenheim," and go on with "Ramillies," "Oudenarde," and "Malplaquet"—four distinctions as bloodily won as any that are borne on British colours or appointments.

At Blenheim, in Bavaria, on August 13, 1704, Marlborough, with fifty-two thousand men, English and allies, met the French and Bavarians, numbering fifty-six thousand. When the fight was ended not more than sixteen thousand of the enemy remained with the colours, while of Marlborough's troops twelve thousand were killed or wounded. Fourteen thousand of France's finest soldiers were prisoners with Marlborough, and the invincibility of France's veterans became a boast of the past. From this time the name of "Marlbrook" inspired that fear in the breasts of French juveniles which British children were taught to feel in after years when "Bonyparte" was mentioned.

Following the custom of the time the regiment was made up of musketeers and pikemen. The captains were armed with pikes, the lieutenants with partisans, the ensigns with half-pikes, the sergeants with halberds. Thirty rank and file of each company were pikemen and seventy-three were musketeers. The whole carried swords. The uniform was striking and picturesque, being scarlet, lined and turned up with yellow; yellow waistcoats and breeches, white stockings, and white cravats, with broad brimmed hats, having the brim turned up on one side, and ornamented with yellow ribands.

When Monmouth's outbreak had been quelled the companies of The King's were reduced to sixty men each, and soon afterwards were still further lessened At this time it was known as The Princess Anne of Denmark's Regiment of Foot, in honour of the King's second daughter, who was married to Prince George of Denmark. This designation was maintained until 1702, when, on Princess Anne coming to the throne, it was altered to The Queen's Regiment, retaining that title until 1715. From that year until 1751, when the regiments of the Line were numbered, the corps was known as The King's Regiment, and subsequently as the 8th Foot. In 1881, when the territorial system was adopted, the title became what is now is—The King's (Liverpool Regiment), with the depot at Warrington."—Northern Counties Magazine."

THE AGE OF INQUIRY.

The present has been described as pre-eminently the century of inquiry.

The constant and universal question that is echoed from every side, is "Why?" Ask any of your friends why they prefer Van Houten's Cocoa to any other, and one will immediately tell you "it has the highest nutritive value;" another will reply "it is more easily digested and assimilated than other cocoas;" and a third will probably answer "it is perfect in flavor, and rich in healthy stimulating properties."

In reply to the question "Why?" *The Lancet* says:—"Van Houten's Cocoa yields a maximum proportion of the valuable food constituents of the bean."

Why is it the best for children, for mothers, and for family use?

Because it is rich in that digestible Albumen which nourishes the body, and in the Phosphates which build up bones and tissues; because it repairs waste; and also because you can get out of it more strength and nourishment than out of any other.

HAVE YOU TRIED
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE P

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.

WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on." Estd. since 1829.

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.

A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequels of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The late Lord CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH POETT.

It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

CAUTION.—Beware of imitations and Substitutes.
N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark W which appear on each genuine bottle.

Thomas Wilkinson

AGENT:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEM & Co., &c., &c.

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FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

S.&H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, ETC.

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All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, Influenza, Throat Affections, and Fevers of all kinds.

SMALL-POX, SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease. "I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During this time I have not been ill for a single day, and this I attribute to the use of Eno's 'Fruit Salt,' which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be over estimated."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

THE EFFECT OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' ON A DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS, AND FEVERISH CONDITION IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. IT IS, IN FACT, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, AND AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—*See capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a* WORTHLESS IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

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IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

W. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents.—Messrs TREACHER & Co., Ltd.,

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Original Worcestershire Sauce,

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THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE
CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,
In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ½ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 4/- and 6/6.
The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER,
In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 4/- each.
Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.
WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.
Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.
Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

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Recommended by 5007 News-papers.

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Standard.
"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journ
"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
Engineer

They are a Treasure."
Standard.
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They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.
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GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.
FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, and the AGED.
The British Medical Journal says—"'Benger's Food' has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."
The Lancet says—"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."
The London Medical Record says—"It is invaluable."
This delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested Food has been very successfully used in England for many years in the rearing of Infants, and by those whose digestive powers have been weakened by illness or age. It may now be obtained in sealed Tins of Chemists, etc., throughout the Colonies and Abroad, and will prove a boon to Mothers and Nurses.
WHOLESALE OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

MOIR'S
SEVILLE ORANGE MARMALADE
In 1 lb. Round Flat Tins.
Manufacturers:
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LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
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The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
REGISTERED Dr LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations.—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

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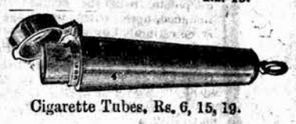
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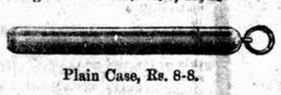
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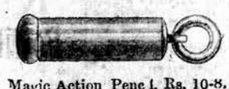
Turquoise Set Tri-coloured Pencil, Rs. 12.

Turquoise Set, Rs. 12.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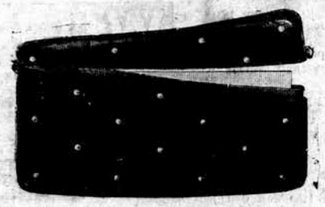
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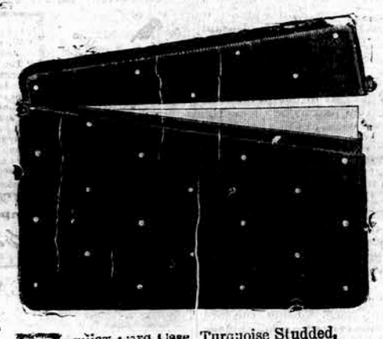
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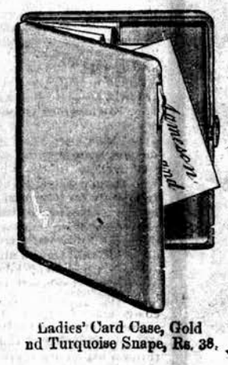
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